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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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From the Newark Sentinel.

LETTERS FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, 1838.

Slaves—Their Treatment—Their Privileges, &c. The Cuba Slave Trade. Prohibitory Law—how obviated. Captured Slaves taken to the Bahamas, &c. Planters of Cuba. The Climate.

My several visits to Cuba have afforded me many good opportunities for seeing, as well as hearing, how the slaves are treated. I must acknowledge that their condition is superior to what I expected to find it, and by many they are thought to be more favourably situated than those in the United States. They have perhaps more labour to perform here, but then, to counterbalance that evil, I should judge they were better fed, and have many privileges which the slaves in our southern states do not enjoy.

There is a diversity of practice here among masters, as elsewhere, but generally the negroes have grounds allotted them for their private cultivation, and thus grow yams, plantains and vegetables which they sell. They raise hogs also which they dispose of, (very frequently finding their best customer in their own master,) at high prices, and are thus enabled to procure money with which to obtain their freedom; for the Spanish law requires a master to give freedom to the slave whenever the sum he cost is returned; and should he have been raised on the estate, rendering it difficult for him to agree with his master as to his value, there is an officer whose business it is to enquire into the matter and fix the price of his freedom. They also have means of redress, if their fellow-servants, or their owners, render their situation uncomfortable, such as the slaves in the United States do not always possess. These privileges, of course, render the manumission of slaves a matter of frequent occurrence, and consequently a considerable proportion of the coloured population of the island is free. The last census gave 106,500 as the number of free coloured people, and 287,000 as the number of slaves. Those who are free enjoy the same privileges of education and protection in their property and persons as the whites, which shows a liberality on the part of the government that might be followed by some of our own states.

On the estates every attention is paid to the comfort of the slaves. Spacious and airy apartments are provided as hospitals, and supplies of every medicine, and of the most grateful articles of diet, kept constantly on hand for the sick. Their apartments are inspected with a view to their order and cleanliness, and they frequently dwell under substantial terraced roofs of cement while their master's habitation possesses only one of palm leaves: for generally speaking, unless a proprietor is entirely independent of the receipts from his estate, his own house is the least showy building upon it. On the Cafetal La Calma, the barracoons of the negroes were arranged on three sides of the *Batey*, being separated from the other buildings by a high wall of mason work—an arrangement which served as a precaution against insurrection, while it gave them greater liberties and conveniences from their being by themselves. Their number, if I remember rightly, was nearly 300, but during a stay of three weeks at one time among them I never heard of the application of the whip once. The driver carries a whip, but it is more as a badge than to afford facility for punishment, for when it is inflicted it is done, as on board of a Man of War, in the presence of "all hands." I have before adverted to the kind manner in which house servants are treated—it takes but a short residence to make one aware of it.

The slaves, generally, are admitted by baptism into the Catholic church; the country Padres deriving no small revenue from the performance of the rites, allowing sometimes a discount from the prescribed fee, per head, if a number are presented. At "La Calma," two snaps of the driver's whip about seven o'clock in the evening, was the signal for their assembling before their master's door, where, formed in line, they repeated a prayer after the driver, part of which I observed was always said with their mouths to the ground. They would then wish their master (who was always present or represented) "good night" and retire.

The vigilance of the British cruisers has materially diminished the number of slaves annually imported from Africa, but the trade is still carried on to a considerable extent. Although the importation of them was prohibited by law in 1821, yet it was not unusual for several years, to see piratical looking vessels sail into the habour of Havana *in ballast*, from Omoa or some other small port of the island into which they had smuggled cargoes of slaves; their equipments would be procured and they would sail undisturbed on another voyage directly from under the eyes of the authorities. It is only a few years ago that the Governor of Matanzas, actually suspended the prohibitory law for a time, by allowing the slaves to be landed in his district on the payment of a certain sum per head, which he appropriated to the construction of some public work, in the completion of which he felt interested. Even if the slavers were captured by the English vessels of war the condition of things was not much changed. The slaves were brought to Havana and given up to some tribunal, which bound them out for a certain number of years; in a majority of cases *to the very individuals by whom the vessel was fitted out*, they giving bonds to account for the negroes at the specified time. Before the period expired certificates would be procured from the country Padres—who had been either bribed, or deceived by fictitious funerals, that on such a day, they had "buried Juan, Diego and Miguel," on another occasion, "Pedro and Maria"—and in the same way a host of others were disposed of. Other certificates made known the fact that "Tomaso and Augustine had run away," &c. &c. so that very few, if any, were left to be restored. There is now a commission, consisting of one member appointed by each of the Courts of England, France and Spain, having cognisance of such captures, and impositions are less frequent but still, as I have observed, the traffic continues.

Many of the slaves who are taken by the English cruisers, are carried at once to the Bahamas, where they are made troops of, or bound out to trades for a certain number of years; and then sent back to their own land, or else turned adrift, free, to add to the already unpleasant circumstances attending the residence there of the white population. Already do *black* members of the Legislature, *black* Justices of the Peace, and *black* Constables make and administer the laws for *whites*, and one need not be much of a prophet to forsee that very soon the Bahamas will be a black colony. It is a matter of very little moment to the British officers after the slaves are captured what becomes of them, for all that is required, to entitle them to £5 per head, is to deliver them to the proper officers here, at Nassau or Jamaica.

I look back to my intercourse with the planters of Cuba with unalloyed satisfaction, and I do not know that I ever left a section of country, not home, with more regret than I did the interior of the Island; where, a perfect stranger, I had received all the kindness and attention that might have been extended to a relative. I have placed my visit there among the bright spots which now and then illumine our pathway here below, shedding influence far over the troubled waves of life, like that of an isolated beacon which gives an aspect of cheerfulness and hope to the most barren coast, however dark and stormy the night when it meets the eye of the homeward-bound mariner. The planters of Cuba are proverbial for being "given to hospitality," and so generally has the fact spread, that the calls upon many of them to open their doors to strangers—invalids seeking the balmy climate of their island—have been so numerous as to become burthensome. Those in the vicinity of Matanzas, particularly, have of late years been so much annoyed by the requisitions made upon them for attentions to absolute strangers, not always such as they could entertain with pleasure, that I understand a considerable revolution has been worked in their manners. Most of those with whom I have had intercourse have been educated men, of cultivated minds and manners; and in many instances speaking French, Spanish, and English fluently, and bringing up their children with the same versatility of tongue.

The climate of Cuba is certainly a most delightful one for nine months out of twelve, and in the interior it is probably throughout the year, one of the most healthy in the world. The apprehensions felt for the health of friends from the United States detained in the city during the summer are not unfounded. The harbour is so surrounded by hills, and has so narrow an entrance, that during the calm weather a storm is actually required to effect a a change of the waters; of course the exhalations from such a vast pool must be prejudicial to the health of the city. The danger is not so great as it was, owing to the improvements made in the police regulations, the streets presenting now a very different appearance from what they did a few years ago. The climate on our side of the gulf is very similar, and when a few years more shall have given to the Florida Keys more of the comforts and conveniences of life, it will hardly be necessary for invalids to seek the shores of Cuba for a more genial clime.

Much of the sickness here, among our countrymen, is attributable I think, to a cause which prevails in all southern climates, viz: their own want of prudence. A man with a constitution hardened by the cold of our northern winters, comes here, changes his course of life to a considerable degree, has his system relaxed by the heat and is taken sick: instead of profiting by the example of the people among whom he resides, whose *usual* prescriptions are powerful remedies—he thinks it more advisable to take a dose of magnesia—the next day, if no better, he takes a dose of oil—in short, pursues the procrastinating course which is his custom when at home. The consequence is, disease becomes so rivetted to his frame that it cannot be removed and he falls "a victim to the climate," when in a vast number of cases a different course would have ensured him renovated health.

During the winter the temperature is very pleasant both by day and night, and I have slept here through our coldest months, on a cot, spread in a friend's parlor, oftentimes without a mattress (having in place of it one of the country mats) beneath me and a single sheet for covering. Private parlors are frequently made use of by bachelors of the family in consequence of their being more spacious and airy than the sleeping apartments; the simple paraphernalia I have mentioned being easily removed during the day. G. P.

NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

An account of the formation of this Society will be found on our last page. It was our intention to leave the whole to the consideration of our readers, without a word of comment; but on further consideration, we think it better to notice one or two of the sophisms found there—especially as we have seen even ministers of the gospel perplexed by such reasonings.

It is asserted, both in their Constitution and Declaration, that "the penal code of the Old Covenant, 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' has been abrogated by Jesus Christ." Our Saviour, however, has expressly forbidden us to think that he came to destroy, that is, to abrogate, any part of the law or the prophets. No law that God ever made has ever been abrogated. Some ceremonial and municipal regulations were "imposed till the time of reformation,"—were enacted to be in force for a limited time, and when that time expired, they ceased to be in force. But all moral laws, all laws directing what spirit we should be of, are eternal and immutable.

The law, "an eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth," was never given for the regulation of private conduct. It never authorised the man who had lost a tooth by a blow, to knock out a tooth of his assailant. It was a direction to the magistrate, prescribing what punishment he should inflict in cases of that nature. The scribes and pharisees interpreted it, as the Society seem to do, as authorizing the spirit and practice of private revenge, thus making void the law of God by their traditions. This interpretation our Saviour did not "abrogate," for it was never in force; but he condemned it, and enjoined the spirit and practice of forgiveness.

That society, however, cannot admit this interpretation. They admit no distinction between private and official character and duties. They do not admit that God has "approvingly ordained" the existence of civil government. They suppose it to be wholly the creation of man, and that it neither has nor can have any authority, except what men have conferred upon it. Of course, they infer, the government, the magistrate, cannot of right do any thing which the individuals who established the government might not do in their private capacity; and as individuals may not, on their own authority, control each other's conduct by force, so they cannot authorize government to do it. This doctrine concerning the origin of civil authority—of the right of a nation to govern its individual members—is the very foundation doctrine of Jacobinism. However earnestly and honestly the society may protest against the name, it belongs to them. Not that the doctrine originated with the Jacobins of France; for the ancient Greek sophists are some of them full of it, and it has occasionally made mischief in the world ever since their day. In the French revolution, it only received some new modifications, and a new name. The doctrine will not do. God has made it the duty of every people to form a government, arrange a magistracy, and enforce wholesome laws, as its necessities require. The rightful authority of the nation to do this is not derived from the consent of individuals to be governed—a consent which those who most need governing would be slow to give—but from God. He does "approvingly ordain" the existence of government and its legitimate operation, even in cases where some of the *acts* of that government are such as he does not approve. It may very well be, then, that the magistrate should have duties to perform, which the private individual has no right to take into his own hands. It may be his duty to punish, by the loss of an eye or a tooth, the offender whom the injured person ought to forgive, and has forgiven.

However little the authors of the Declaration may suspect it, the assertion that Christ has abrogated the law referred to, has a very close *logical* connexion with infidelity. The law supposed to be abrogated, is supposed to be the opposite of the law of forgiveness; of course, a law authorising hate and revenge. The supposition that God ever made such a law is blasphemous. The code which contains such a law cannot have come from him. It must have originated from some being whose nature is evil. To say that the Old Testament taught hate and revenge as a duty, is to say, virtually, that the Old Testament is not from God.

There is no escape from this conclusion by saying that the will of God is the foundation of duty, and that whatever he commands, is by that command made to be right. That doctrine, so far as there is any truth in it, does not apply to cases like this. If God has once made hate and revenge to be right, then he may make any spiritual evil to be right at any time; he may to-morrow make falsehood to be a duty, and may practice it himself. By this theory, all confidence in God and all the foundations of morality are effectually annihilated.

We do not accuse the authors of that declaration of infidelity or blasphemy, because we presume they have written ignorantly, and without any blasphemous intention. But such as we have pointed out are the logical tendencies of their doctrine; and such are the conclusions to which, if it operates for any considerable time and on considerable numbers, it cannot fail to bring many minds. It is not infidelity; but it is a doctrine which, if not arrested, will lead a part of its adherents into infidelity.

If we had stated, two weeks ago, that the doctrines of that Declaration were held by the persons who have voted for it, the assertion would doubtless have been charged upon us as a most atrocious slander; just as we have often been charged with slander for asserting that their reasonings tended towards such a result. We suppose, however, that the documents which we now publish will be allowed to speak for themselves, and to inform the public what views are entertained by the most vehement and thorough-going accusers of the Observer, and of its present editor. We have no fondness for being accused; but if accusations must come, we choose that the advocates of such doctrines should be foremost in bringing them.

Perhaps some will think that we are making too much of this affair, as such errors cannot be embraced extensively or continue long. But most of those who think thus would have yesterday pronounced it impossible that such errors should be embraced at all. And some of the most startling of these errors, after all, are substantially the same that, more than once, have spread extensively and done serious mischief. We are informed, too, by a gentleman whose employment has naturally led him to a knowledge of the facts, that these notions *have* spread much more extensively and taken a much stronger hold, than has been supposed. We are aware that they cannot become predominant, and they may die out soon and easily; but they may last long enough and spread far enough to produce no little inconvenience, and a vast amount of sin.—*New York Observer.*

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER SLAVERY.

At a late Anti-Slavery Convention at St. Albans, Vt., a letter from the Hon. Heman Allen was read, in which he says:

"That Congress has power to abolish slavery in the slave-holding states, is not, so far as I know, pretended by any one."

Mr. Allen, then, is not acquainted with certain facts, which ought to be well known to all who have any thing to do with the Anti-Slavery movement. Though once published in this paper, we will repeat them.

On the morning of Friday, May 4, 1838, at the Broadway Tabernacle in this city, the American Anti-Slavery Society being then and there in session, Alvan Stewart, Esq. of Utica, submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the clause of the second article of the constitution of this society be struck out, which 'admits that each state in which slavery exists has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in that state.'"

He also submitted an argument, delivered by him before the N. Y. State Anti-Slavery Society in September, 1837. To this argument there were appended seven resolutions, the last of which declares that Congress has power, under the constitution, to enact, "that all persons who, on the first of January, 1837, were held as slaves, and who have not been deprived of their liberty by indictment, trial and judgment, according to the constitutional provision aforesaid, might be declared to be free; the constitution of any state, the laws thereof, or any practice, custom or usage, whether judicial or legislative, of such state to the contrary notwithstanding."

These documents had been referred by the State Society, without expressing any opinion concerning them, to the American Anti-Slavery Society, for consideration at this meeting.

Mr. Stewart spoke at considerable length in favor of his resolution, and closed by saying—

"I would ask here, do gentlemen seriously expect to convince a majority of the slave-holders, so that they will voluntarily emancipate their slaves? I hope we persuade many, but I have no expectation of accomplishing the object in that way. But let Congress have all its power, as given by the constitution, and when we can get one fifth of the South with us, the remainder will be but one fifth of the nation; and can be controlled by the four fifths."

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Jay, Birney, Loring, Phillips, E. Wright, Leavitt, and others. On Saturday morning, May 5, the Emancipator informs us—

"The debate was continued on Mr. Stewart's resolution. The vote being called by yeas and nays, it was rejected, 46 voting in the affirmative, and 38 in the negative; two thirds being required to alter the constitution."

"That Congress has power te abolish slavery in the slave-holding states," instead of being "pretended" by no one, as Mr. Allen supposes, was "pretended" by a majority of the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, present and voting at its annual meeting, May 5, 1838.

The Emancipator, the official organ of the Society, for the 10th and 17th of May last, gives a full account of the matter, filling, if we remember correctly, ten or twelve columns. An abstract may be found on the last page of the New York Observor for May 26, 1838.—*Ibid.*

From the United Service Journal.

EXTRAORDINARY SECT OF FANATICS IN INDIA.

Ever since I have been in India I have heard of a class of Mussulmans, the disciples of a sect or saint, by name Shaikh Ruffai, who, in order to impress the unbelievers with the truth of the Mussulman faith, imparted to his followers the power of plunging swords into their bodies, cutting off their tongue, frying it and putting it together again, cutting off the head and limbs, scooping out the eye, and—in truth doing with their bodies whatever it pleased them to do; all of which Colonel G———, in company with a clergyman, a Mr. R———, had seen, when the latter grew sick and ran out of the place, declaring it was the power of Satan, which to this day he believes, and the colonel that it is done through the power of the art of magic at which I, of course, laughed, and declared that, so soon as a man of the regiment (by name Shaikh Kureem, one of these Ruffai) should return from furlough, I would witness the exhibition.

A large tent was accordingly pitched, and fifty lamps furnished, and plates full of arsenic and quantities of a plant of the cactus tribe filled with the milky juice; a drop of which, if it would fall on your skin, blisters it, and a vast quantity of the common glass bangels, or bracelets worn by the women, and daggers and swords and things like thick steel skewers and another horrid looking weapon like a butcher's steel, only with a handle covered with chains, and about twenty Ruffais to beat all manner of drums; and so, when all was ready about five of the officers left the mess table with myself, and along with us about a hundred sepoys crowded into the tent. When we were seated and silence obtained, the work commenced by a sort of chant from their sacred books, the drumbeaters joining in and keeping time; the chant increased in noise and velocity, until at length having worked themselves into an ecstacy, they seized the instruments, the body kept in a sort of swinging motion, plunged the skewer instruments, one through each cheek, another through the tongue, a third through the throat, and then commenced stabbing themselves with swords and daggers, and all sorts of nasty instruments. Others cut off their tongue, and having roasted it in the fire put it into their mouth again, when it immediately united; they eat arsenic and the blistering milk plant, while others munched the glass bangles as though they were the greatest delicacies. This was all done within half a yard of my knees for they came up close to me with many lamps, in order that I might see there was no deception; and I do assure you that it made me feel sick, and produced any thing but an agreeable sensation on my mind, for to this moment I know not what to think of it. I am not superstitious; and although the Colonel and numerous most respectable natives had declared to me that they did actually do these things, and that if a sense were to be actually trusted, they had seen it all done, I would, nevertheless, not believe it. I was told beforehand that it required faith and purity on the part of the performer, and that not a drop of blood would follow, but that otherwise, a drop of blood would sometimes follow the instruments and the performer would receive some slight injury.

On taking my departure from the tent I happened to say that I should, at all events, think more honorably of their prowess if I saw them exhibited in the open face of day, and divested of noise, motion, paraphernalia, &c. On the following day, whilst reclining on my couch at about two o'clock, reading an English newspaper, without a servant or a soul near me, in rushed their Kazee, (priest or judge,) his hand full of instruments, which, throwing upon the ground, he seized one, plunged it through his cheek on the left side, another on the right, a third through his tongue upwards, so that it stuck into his nose, another through his throat; he then stabbed himself with a bright sharp crease, which entered his body about three inches; not a drop of blood fell; he was going to cut off his tongue, when I begged of him to desist. I was, in truth, perfectly nauseated at the sight. The man was in a state of phrenzy, and really looked frightful, his face stuck full of instruments and stabbing and cutting himself with all his might. I sang out for some people and turned him out.

I have now told you what I have seen, and yet I will not ask you to believe it, for I know not myself what to think. There are many persons of very strong minds in other respects who firmly believe, and who do not hesitate to declare their belief, that, although driven out of Christendom, demonology, witchcraft, necromancy, and the entire list of black and forbidden arts and powers, are abroad and in full existence in India. And I must declare that I never will again trust my senses if I did not see all that I have told you. I examined the instruments—I saw them drawn out of the flesh, and no scar, or blood, or mark left; I also saw a man eat and swallow three ounces of arsenic, and craunch and swallow glass bungles innumerable; and yet, although "seeing and believing," I can scarcely say that I believe what before a court of justice I would swear I had seen.

DISMISSION OF MINISTERS.

The institution of the Christian Sabbath, and of the Christian ministry, is undoubtedly the most important means of heaven's ordaining for the moral renovation and salvation of the world. Whatever tends to impair the strength, sacredness and influence of these, tends to the moral ruin of society and the prostration of all true religion.

With what vigilance then should we guard against any invasion upon the character and influence of that office, which is so intimately connected with the dearest interests of man and the glory of God.

It is with this view, that we wish to point a few remarks against an evil which is fast impairing the influence of the ministerial office, and which, if not checked, will eventually involve the American churches in ruin.

We refer to the frequent dismission of Christian pastors.

1. Its effects are deleterious upon the *character of churches and parishes, as respects their relation to their pastors.* It tends to make them unstable, capricious, restive, lovers of novelty, easy to love and easy to hate, and finally more fond of their own indescribable likes and dislikes, than of the established order of God's house and the stability and glory of his kingdom.

It also tends to foster a spirit of conceit and undue self-importance in the minds of the very class of persons in whom it is the most dangerous, because the least restrained by that kind of modesty which liberal intelligence imparts. In almost every town and church are to be found some men of Diotrephian character, who have it in their power, and too often in their hearts, to scatter the seeds of discontent, and thus create what in these days is called an expediency that their pastor should be dismissed. They thus magnify their own importance, while, for the sake of peace, the more deservedly influential members retire from action, and the pastor is left alone to the only alternative of asking for a dismission. In this way it has come to be in the power of two or three disaffected or uneasy men, so far to control the destinies of the church of God as to break its most sacred relations and most solemn and binding covenants. To this fearful calamity and most appalling sin, the ease and rapidity with which the pastoral relation is dissolved, directly and most effectually contributes. There is the spirit of the demagogue and the radical in ecclesiastical as well as political communities; of all spirits most abhorrent to that of Christianity.

2. Its effects on *pastors* are also not less injurious. Some one or two years subsequently to the settlement of a pastor, after the novelty is worn off and the first gush of his people's interest in him is subsided, almost invariably there comes on a period of *trial.* If he will gird himself up to *meet* it, and with study and prayer *press through* it, his Christian and pastoral character will acquire a tone such as promises most enlarged usefulness in the church. But if he is encouraged to fly from his charge, the effect is like that upon the pupil which results from abandoning his hardest lessons instead of going through them. The very thing most necessary to his pastoral character, is the very thing he shuns. By thus moving from place to place, as often as he accosts a difficulty, instead of *overcoming*, he only learns *to be* overcome.

The effect is also bad upon his intellectual character, especially upon his theological study, and upon the compass of his sermonizing. To severe mental labor, such as is demanded to originate, most men are averse. Hence the man who is moving from parish to parish, has ordinarily no motive sufficiently strong to force his mind from the beaten track. He lives continually upon the old stock. This is indeed not true of all, but that such is the tendency of moving from place to place, is very obvious.

Its effects upon his personal piety are also bad; so essential to the highest attainments in Christian character are the patience and perseverance which overcome all things, and the profound and severe study which elicit things new and old.

Its effects upon his pastoral affections are truly disastrous; such is the unavoidable consequence of trifling with them, and of sundering rudely and for insufficient reasons the most sacred ties. Indeed it is alike impossible either for pastors to love their people, or for people to love their pastors, with any affection worthy to be called *love*, in the present precarious state in which their relation is held in many churches.

3. It tends to *prevent thorough doctrinal knowledge in churches;* the most important and most neglected knowledge of the present time. As things are now going, pastors remain in one place only long enough to begin to teach. No man can stamp the impress of his mind on a people without the labour of years. Every new pastor must begin in some sense *de novo;* but nowadays by the time he has laid out his work, and initiated his people into his definitions, terms, and modes of presenting subjects, and has commenced a doctrinal course, his *time is up.* Some of his hearers, perhaps, too indolent to profit under solid preaching, conclude they could be more *edified* by some *other person.* Another person is substituted, and before he has reached the point which his predecessor left, it is time for *him* to go to make place for a third. This is the real history of some parishes—and can the members of such parishes ever become thoroughly indoctrinated by the preached word? What can we expect by such means but superficial hearers, as well as superficial preachers? It is like pupils continually changing teachers, always *beginning* to learn, and never learning any thing thoroughly.

4. It tends to destroy the love and veneration of *children for their pastor;* or rather their love and veneration have not time to form. Some of us can remember the feelings which we had in childhood for the beloved man of God who had baptized us—who had been the guardian of our souls—who had visited and comforted us and our parents in sickness—who had long presided over the devotions of our sanctuary—who had taught us the way to heaven—and with whom we had learned to associate all that is venerable, holy, great and good in the man we called '*our pastor.*' We can never forget the power of his character and influence over our youthful years, in restraining us from vice, and persuading us of the truth and claims of religion. And we are confident that a deeply formed veneration and love for their pastor, growing with their growth, is one of the most effectual means of engaging children on the side of virtue and religion.

But ordinarily children will feel towards their pastor as their parents do. If parents manifest respect and love for ministers and the sacred office, so will children. If parents allow themselves to trifle with the office—to speak unbecomingly of preaching and other pastoral labors—to show a disposition to get rid of their pastor, for unworthy reasons—they plant in the minds of their children the seeds of infidelity and ruin. It has been often remarked, that those parents who are most affectionate, true and constant to their pastor, are most blest in their children; while those who are most forward to make trouble for their pastor, usually get paid in the end by children most forward to make trouble for them.

5. The frequent dismission of ministers is tending to make our churches attach *undue importance to temporary excitements*, to the *neglect of the divinely constituted means of grace.* Probably three fourths of the unsettlements of ministers are occasioned by men who have a hankering for more *excitement* than the pastor gives them; a hankering, resulting not, as they imagine, from superior sanctification, but from a real deadness of soul and disquietude of conscience, *in consequence of their neglecting patiently to cultivate their hearts by a faithful attention to the divinely constituted means of christian growth.* They wish to be taken up and carried to heaven by *steam.* They want a preacher that will make them *feel.* But the elements of deep, calm, strong feeling not being in them, because they do not study deep, calm, strong views of christian truth, no sooner is the novelty of an exciting preacher gone by, than their interest in his preaching declines, and nothing remains but to shove him off and look again. In this way multitudes are neglecting the personal study of the Bible, secret prayer, self-denial, tho keeping of the heart, a life hid with Christ in God, a faithful contemplation and digestion of what they hear; and are looking to periodical waves of feeling and the excitement of popular impassioned preaching, to float them along to heaven. Who cannot see that all this is wrong? and so wrong, that unless it is checked another generation of christian minds cannot survive it. It will soon empty the church of intellect, doctrine, stability and piety; and prostrate all our religious institutions.

We hope these remarks will not be misconstrued into an undervaluation of religious revivals. We firmly believe that in the kingdom of grace, as well as of nature, there is some inequality—there are seasons of more and of less special effusions of the Spirit. In the kingdoms of nature and of grace there is sometimes sun, sometimes dew, sometimes rain, sometimes breeze and sometimes calm, sometimes spring and summer, and sometimes autumn; and the man who neglects the duties which either brings, sins against both the natural and moral laws of the universe. The man who is religious only in revivals, may be a man of *feeling*, but he is not a man of *principle.* He is invariably either censorious, restive, trouble-making, or stone dead, when the steam is off; and he is always disposed to lay the blame at his pastor's or his brother's door, rather than his own, when coldness and deadness reign

in his heart. The truth is, the fault lies deep in himself—he has neglected self-examination and the keeping of his own heart. Did he but see things in the light of true religion, he would see that in seasons of the withdrawal of divine influence he has duties towards his brethren, and especially his pastor, of a very important nature. Then is the time especially when his pastor needs his sympathies, his love, his prayers, his faithful co-operation, for then it is that his pastor's soul is pressed down to the earth. But what if instead of this he throws the weight of his influence against him! Has that man the spirit of Christ? Said a venerable pastor recently, whose praise is in the churches, 'I have learned to count that man who is a faithful friend and faithful Christian in times of coldness and alienation, worth a hundred *periodical* Christians, whose religion comes and goes with excitements.'

Are we not then to look and pray for a *continued* revival? Our answer depends upon the meaning. If by a continued revival be meant a continued state of that degree of *excitement* which frequently characterizes religious revivals, we say without hesitation, No. The human constitution is incompetent to sustain it. But if by a continued revival be meant that steady, faithful, persevering use of the constituted means of grace, which is connected with christian growth, and which brings forward class after class of minds to the place where the Spirit of God renews them, so that on the whole the members of a church make progress in christian knowledge and christian character from year to year, and the church is also enlarged by accessions from the world, we believe that a continued revival is both practicable and the imperious duty as well as the richest blessing of every christian church. Such a revival will of course be attended with various states of more or less excitement, but with no abandonment of the appointed means and duties of religion; and instead of our tending to sunder the union of pastors and churches, will always tend to bind them more and more closely together.

It cannot but be manifest to those who will notice the tendencies of things, that all these evils which we have noticed, and many more, are attendant on the frequent removal of ministers; and that, unless there is a reform in this matter, they will come upon us in their full strength. Churches and parishes will acquire such a character towards their pastors as will destroy their usefulness; pastors will themselves become feeble, fickle, irresolute and inefficient; thorough doctrinal knowledge will retire from the churches; children will lose the salutary influence of veneration and love for their pastors and for the pastoral office; churches will fall into an indolent neglect of the constituted means of grace, and depend on mere periodical excitements; while preaching will lose all character for elevated, connected, intellectual, doctrinal instruction, and degenerate into mere exciting declamation and loose harangue. Patient thought and profound intellectualization thus disappearing from christian audiences, the next step will be the reign of spiritual demagogues, and the next the reign of anarchy and brutish infidelity.

That pastors ought *never* to move from one situation to another, we do not maintain. There are some stations which a young and inexperiencod man cannot fill, and which make it in some instances needful that pastors should move from a smaller to a larger field of labor; but these rare cases are of an entirely different nature from those on which we have animadverted.

How shall the evil of which we speak be remedied? First, let public sentiment be enlightened on this subject. Let churches and ministers be made to see, if possible, the dangers of the course which they are taking. Secondly, let ecclesiastical councils do their duty. Let them not consent to dissolve the sacred covenant of pastors and churches on slight grounds. Let them not, for the sake of a temporary peace, violate duty, and encourage the factious members of churches to rise up against their pastors and get them dismissed. If it comes to this, that a pastor must leave or certain disaffected members of the church, for reasons which we have not room to state, we say, it is more scriptural and more for the safety and growth of religion, that the disaff cted members should leave and form a church by themselves and get a minister after their own heart. Councils must ordain more cautiously and dismiss more slowly.

Thirdly, the intelligent and those that should be the more influential members of churches and parishes must do their duty more efficiently. They must take their stand on the side of order and good faith, and maintain it. Too often they retire from the field, desert their pastor when he needs them most, leaving him to stand alone against the factious and disorganizing.

Fourthly, pastors must be less willing, ready, and expectant of removal. They must not magnify their difficulties, but bear all things, hope all things, and wait patiently on God. Instead of gratifying their enemies by calling for a dismission, they must endeavor to conciliate them—must pray more for them, and love them more.

Finally, we must all look to God, and cease from man. We must have less of noise and more of religion; less of talk and more of prayer; less of keeping other men's vineyards and more of keeping our own; more of self-examination and personal walk with God encouraged in the members of all our churches, and less of dependence on human instruments and factitious means and excitements. Let this spirit be encouraged and prevail, and there will be an end of the evil of which we have spoken, while the blessing of God will visit and refresh all our churches with a continual and glorious revival. Let ministers and people unite thus in imploring blessings on each other—'Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare the people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach.' And let all the churches respond, 'Arise into thy resting place, O, Lord God, thou and the ark of thy strength; let thy priests be clothed with salvation, and let thy saints rejoice in goodness.'

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia for the Oyer and Terminer, respectfully present as nuisances requiring the vigilant and immediate care of the proper officers, the increasing number of grog shops, the hordes of beggars, of unlicensed pedlars and hawkers, of prostitutes who nocturnally swarm in some of our most frequented streets and public walks, and disorderly assemblages of youths, especially by night and on the Sabbath, hogs defiling our side walks, and unmuzzled dogs infesting our City and Liberties. They notice with regret the apparent increase of gaming houses; and while they gratefully acknowledge the successful efforts of the Attorney General and the Judges of the Court of Sessions in breaking up several of these haunts of vice, they deem more energetic and persevering measures for their entire suppression, eminently needful.

The statutes of Pennsylvania declare horse-racing illegal, and inflict heavy penalties upon all parties concerned. The Grand Jury inclose for the guidance of the officers charged by law with the suppression of this fruitful source of gaming and its kindred vices, an advertisement from one of our daily papers. Indeed, so flagrant are infractions of this law, that they notice conveyances labelled, "for the races," drawn up in front of our courts of justice.

The Grand Jury present as a nuisance, the occupation of our side walks by engine and hose carriages, and frequent destruction of property and risk of human life, by the furious rate at which they rush along that portion of our streets intended solely for the use of foot passengers.

The Grand Jury observe with regret several deviations from the lines long since established by the mutual concession and good taste of the individual proprietors of one of our best streets, for the purpose of adding to its width and beauty. Those modern encroachments may possibly be sanctioned by law; if so, the intervention of the proper authorities is respectfully invoked to ask from our legislature, an enactment to secure to the public, cessions doubtless made under the firm persuasion that the selfish policy of a single individual could never destroy the uniformity of a whole square, and virtually compel the other proprietors to advance to the original legal limit.

Allied in spirit with these encroachments, is the growing evil of constructing dwellings for the poor, in courts and allies so narrow as to preclude the entrance of a cart or fire engine, and effectually to prevent that ventilation so necessary to the preservation of health. Much of the frightful ravages of pestilence in European and Asiatic cities is referable to the crowded and confined dwellings of the poor. By prompt measures for avoiding these evils, we may escape their inevitable consequences—misery, pauperism, and taxation; a course alike demanded by sound policy and enlightened philanthropy.

In connexion with this subject, the Grand Jury respectfully suggest to the constituted authorities of the city and county the propriety of taking early measures for securing in our picturesque environs, the requisite sites for planting spacious avenues. Unfortunately, the occupation of Broad street by rail-roads has prevented our enjoying in the very centre of Philadelphia, a scene of almost unparallelled beauty, and a stimulus to healthful exercise, as its commencement within the city limits would probably have led to its extension across the entire width of the county. Some such attractions are necessary to secure the residence of wealthy strangers in a city of which we are justly proud—a city possessing all the elements of comfort and boundless prosperity, and only needing the exercise of a judicious and moderate expenditure to render it the most desirable residence in the United States. Surely, while so much of the public money has lately been expended in opening streets, which in some instances mainly advanced the private interest of individuals, a comparatively small outlay will not be denied for promoting the health and gratification of all classes of the community. The members of this inquest have long regarded with fearful apprehension, the carelessness manifested in relation to the preservation of the Peters' Island Bridge, and deem its escape from conflagration so far, as almost miraculous. In view of its importance to the commerce and convenience not only of our own immediate citizens, but of those extensive regions which trade with Philadelphia, they deem it highly expedient that locomotives using wood as a fuel, should be forthwith prohibited from crossing it, or entering the limits of the city; especially as experiment has fully established the feasibility of substituting anthracite coal in lieu of a fuel both expensive and dangerous.

This inquest regrets the premature agitation of the removal of the public offices from a spot endeared to the affections of every patriot by its association with the early history of our own beloved Pennsylvania, and of the nation, to a location already very noisy—and daily becoming more so by the concentration of our internal commerce in High and Broad Streets. The present offices, constructed at a heavy expense, enjoy the advantage of being fire proof; and by some additional outlay will effectually ensure the preservation of our public and other documents. The proposed edifices will add so great a sum to our already oppressive city and county debt, that when the public convenience shall demand either a removal or enlargement of the public buildings, they trust that the expediency of such change will first be submitted to the direct action of the voters of the city and county.

Among the cases that have been brought before the Grand Jury during their present session, there have been more than one connected with the conflagration of the "Pennsylvania Hall." In returning bills against individuals charged with a violation of the law, the members of this inquest have felt that they were discharging a necessary duty. But they are instructed that it is not less their duty to notice what they "*deem presentable*," even though not exhibited to them in the shape of an indictment. When matters of that character are not only believed to exist, but are obvious and impelling causes from which the very offences charged in the bills before them have arisen, it becomes especially incumbent on a grand jury to point out the moving principle of disorder. They cannot forget that for several days before the acts of open violence occurred, to which their attention has been called, the whole community was agitated and excited by transactions which originated on the very spot. Scenes were exhibited to which a peaceful community had been heretofore a stranger. The walls re-echoed not with free discussion merely, but systematic strife. The doors were opened and the stage was laid for the exhibition of controversy in almost every shape. Passions were necessarily to be excited. Tumult and irregularity could scarcely fail to ensue. Not only were these injudicious measures adopted, but associations were formed, which would naturally tend to offend the nicer feelings of the public. Individuals were brought into close and familiar intercourse, whom long habits and a well ascertained and established sense of propriety had invariably kept asunder. In the midst of so many moving causes, it is certainly more the subject of regret than of surprise that violence should have ensued. We are not about to justify it. Our object as joint conservators, with more permanent departments of the courts of justice, of the public peace, is to prevent the recurrence of it, by correcting, if possible, the efficient cause. All provocations to evil conduct are reprehensible. They may be often inaccessible to punishment, because they are insidious or of a character not to be anticipated. But the frowns of a virtuous community should be not the less severely directed towards them—and thus they may be rendered in one sense at least the objects of preventive justice.

The accompanying petitions, addressed to this inquest by a large and respectable number of our fellow citizens, are returned to the court, protesting against the rebuilding of "Pennsylvania Hall," under the full persuasion that "the peace, tranquillity and safety," of the community will be endangered by its reconstruction.

In compliance with the recommendation of the court, this inquest visited the prison and debtors apartment. In the latter, the dampness of some of the rooms and a want of greater cleanliness were apparent. The administration of the Eastern Penitentiary, the Moyamensing Prison, and the House of Refuge, exhibited a highly commendable regard for the comfort, safety and subsequent welfare of the unhappy subjects of prison discipline. The Grand Jury were most favourably impressed by all it witnessed in each of those institutions; and much gratified to learn that the benevolent system had been adopted in the two latter (and was about to be followed by the Eastern Penitentiary) of making an allowance to the convict for over work, so as to secure to him from the proceeds of his own industry, a fund to begin the world anew, and thus save him from all unnecessary temptation to return to his former career of vice,

ELLIOTT CRESSON, *Foreman.*

C. P. WAYNE, *Secretary.*

Grand Jury Room, Sept. 27, 1838.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

We invite the candid consideration of our readers to the admirable plan suggested for extending the benefits of the colonization scheme, which will be found disclosed in a recommendation, signed by Bishops Onderdonk, Ives and Kemper, Rev. Drs. Spring, Hawks, Milnor, Eastburn, Messrs. Boorman, Duer, Spencer, and many other gentlemen of well known character. It seems to us that the project is both feasible, and certain to produce the happiest effects; as will be seen by the recommendation itself, in which the reasons in favor of it are stated with force and clearness.

Some additional considerations of moment are suggested in the annexed article, which appeared this morning as a communication, in the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors,—Having seen in your valuable paper a proposition in favor of the Colonization Society for the coast of Africa, and finding it to meet my ideas exactly, I beg leave to say that I am a resident of one of those places where the trade in human blood is still carried on by importing thousands of Africa's sons every year, and consequently often hear the remarks of these traders and their captains, and find that next to the exertions of the British cruisers, they deprecate the small colony or colonies now established on the coast, and say "they cannot buy a single negro within some hundreds of miles of them."

They are fully aware that the colonies are undermining the traffic, and if persisted in, must ruin it. I am therefore of the opinion that colonies planted on the African coast must be attended with great good, even if considered in no other light than in putting down an abominable traffic. But this is not the only blessing resulting from colonization. Towns planted on the coast will tend to civilize the colored man. Religion will be introduced among them, and soon will Ethiopia stretch forth her hands with joy, exhibiting the wonderful works of God and salvation through our Redeemer.

I have lived many years in a land of slavery. On my first arrival there, I thought the negro the connecting link between the man and the brute; but my opinion is now far different. I firmly believe that the population of Africa are as susceptible of education and refinement as any nation under heaven; and certainly they fall into the precepts of religion with far greater docility than our own white brethren.

They have fewer prejudices to lose, and will even learn any useful trade as quick as the white man. I found my opinion upon actual experience, having been conversant with negroes from more than twenty different nations or tribes; and although no abolitionist, would gladly be the means of putting a stop to exporting the African from his native soil, and make an effort to civilize him at home. To those friendly to the cause, you can give my address.

The plan proposed of immediately purchasing a suitable vessel, to be sold to such free persons of colour as will agree to man her with coloured seamen, and navigate her as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, on condition that payment be made for her by conveying emigrants from time to time from the United States to the colonies or settlement in that country, appears to the undersigned admirably adapted to promote the cause of African colonization, and the enterprize, the commerce and the elevation of the coloured race. The funds that may be given for this object will prove a double charity; first, to those who may purchase the ship, and next, to the society or societies that may be engaged in the colonization of Africa.

The plan will place in the hands of coloured persons the means of improving their African settlements, of building up their fortunes, and of commanding respect; and it will relieve the society or societies from the heavy expense of removing a large body of emigrants. It will secure regular and frequent intercourse between this country and Africa, develope the resources of that land to our coloured population, incline them to engage in commercial operations, and in other laudable pursuits that may tend to increase the advantages of such commerce. In fine, it must, in our judgment, render far more efficient than heretofore the enterprize of colonization, and open new and hitherto untried avenues to usefulness and prosperity, to the minds of men of colour both in this country and in Liberia. We cordially and earnestly recommend this plan to the aid of our generous fellow citizens.

Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Bishop of the diocese of New York.

I. S. Ives, Bishop of North Carolina.

Jackson Kemper, Missionary Bishop for Missouri and Indiana.

Gardner Spring,	Wm. L. Stone,
J. Boorman,	Gilbert S. Smith,
Wm. A. Duer,	J. M. Wainwright,
N. Bangs,	Thos. Lyell,
Alex. Proudfit,	Isaac Peck,
Francis L. Hawks,	Erskine Mason,
James Milnor,	T. Macauley,
Manton Eastburn,	John Knox,
J. C. Spencer,	Thomas De Witt,
Spencer H. Cone,	Anson G. Phelps,
G. P. Disosway,	Rufus Prime,
J. W. Mulligan,	J. D. Beers,
Ed. D. Higbee,	Buer Hale,

R. R. Gurley.

Joseph Gale, Washington City; Samuel Wilkeson, New York; or George Homan Barton, will receive donations to the above object.

NARRATIVE OF JAMES WILLIAMS.

Our readers have doubtless observed that there has been some (communicated) discussion in our columns, respecting the truth of this publication; and that the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society has declared itself, by one of its officers, anxious desire to obtain all such information as may be useful in clearing up the disputed question. We are enabled, through the attention of an unknown correspondent, to supply the committee with some not unimportant helps to their investigation.

The "narrative" states that James Williams (the hero of the tale) was the slave of a Mr. George Larimore, or Lorimer, or Larmer, who lived at Mount Pleasant in Virginia, and who married Jane, sister of John Roane, one of the most distinguished gentlemen in that state. It states farther that another sister of this Mr. Roane was married to a Judge Scott, and yet another to Mr. Brockenborough of Charlottesville.

It states that George, the eldest son of Mr. Larrimore, or Larimer, or Lorimer, was born in May 1805, and when 14 years old was sent to his uncle Brockenborough, to attend the University at Charlottesville.

The unknown correspondent to whom we have referred informs us that Mr. Brockenborough of Charlottesville, proctor of the University at that place, married, not a Miss Roane, but a Miss Gray, whose two sisters married, not gentlemen named Larrimore and Scott, but Col. Selden, of United States army, afterward Judge Selden, and Charles Downing, Esq. now delegate from Florida in Congress.

In 1819—the year in which, according to the narrative, young George Larrimore went to the University at Charlottesville—Mrs. Brockenborough was living at that place, but there was no University then existing in Charlottesville. It did not go into operation until 1825 or 6. There was, however, a classical school at Charlottesville, under the charge of a Mr. Slack, which was discontinued in 1820. It will not be difficult, probably, to ascertain whether there was or was not a student named Larimore, or any thing like it, at this school, in 1819 or 1820.

The Executive Committee must perceive that the information here given cannot fail to assist them very much in their inquiries. If there was any such family as that of the supposed Larrimores, or Lorimers, or Larimers, at Mount Pleasant, or any where in the vicinity, they can doubtless hear of them by applying to Mr. or Mrs. Brockenborough, if either of them is living, or to their representatives, or to Mr. Downing, or the widow or children of Judge Selden.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

From the African Repository for September.

EMANCIPATION.

Since our last notice (see African Repository, Vol. 13, p. 295) concerning the slaves manumitted by the will of the late Lee White of Kentucky, we learn that the legal proceedings which it had become necessary for some of them to institute, in order to recover their freedom, had terminated favourably to the petitioners, and that all the slaves manumitted by Mr. White are ready to go by the first vessel which the American Colonization Society may send to Liberia. Provision, but to what extent, we are not yet apprised, will be made for defraying the cost of their transfer and settlement.

Extract of a letter from C. W. Short, dated Lexington, (Ky.) July 2, 1838:

My uncle, Mr. William Short of Philadelphia, whom you may know as an able and efficient friend of the colonization cause, has several slaves in this state, derived through his brother's (my father's) estate, whom he is anxious to liberate. Among them are two, who are willing to go to Liberia; and he has desired me to ascertain the best mode of sending them to that country from this; and I therefore now address you, and beg you to give me all necessary information on the subject—these slaves are able bodied young men, between 20 and 30 years of age—the one an excellent carpenter and *handy* and ingenious at other jobs—the other has been mostly accustomed to farm work; but lately engaged in brick-laying and plastering, at both of which he is a tolerable workman. They have both had some little instruction in letters, and by the fall, I hope, will have acquired the elements at least of reading and writing. They are unencumbered with families; and both evince a great degree of thankfulness to their owner, and eager desire to avail themselves of his offer of their freedom, on the condition of their going to Liberia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, (Ky.) dated July 11, 1838:

There are ten persons of colour, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, (men, women and children,) who are in circumstances to go, and are very anxious to depart for Liberia, so soon as mode of conveyance shall present itself. One of the latter, a young mulatto man of great intelligence, called on me a few days since, to know when they might expect to leave for Liberia, and all I could say or do was to promise to lay the subject before you, and advise him of the result of the inquiry. They have been hired out some four years, and their guardian or trustee is ready to pay over the funds thus realized, to any person duly authorized to take charge of them.

Please advise me as soon as it may suit your convenience as to the probable time an expedition will leave, and where they must rendezvous.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION OF DISCOVERY.

Mr. Colburn is about to publish the narrative of an expedition of discovery through the countries of the Great Namaquas, Boschmans, and Hill Damaras, which was undertaken last year under the auspices of the British Government, and the Royal Geographical Society, and conducted to a successful termination, by that enterprising traveller, Captain Alexander. The work will be illustrated with a map and plates, and will comprise descriptions of great interest of the hitherto undescribed regions, which were visited during a journey of nearly 4,000 miles, numerous anecdotes of the chase will be given, as well as notices of the objects of natural history, collected during an expedition, in which the extremes of hunger, thirst, of cold and heat, were endured, and great personal risk incurred for the extension of geographical knowledge and commerce.

From the Western Presbyterian Herald.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Of all the multitudes that have for the first time seen the waters of the Mississippi, there are probably few that have not been disappointed. They have read or heard of the great streams that sweep away from the base of the Rocky Mountains, and of the thousand tributaries that drain almost the whole territory of the mighty west, and that disembogue their vast contents in this father of waters. Yet the eye that has been accustomed to the broad surface of the comparatively little Delaware, or the beautiful Susquehanna, for some miles above its junction with the bay, is destined to meet a total disappointment when it first falls upon the great western reservoir. But when we come to examine it more closely, there is something about it indicative of even more than we had expected. Those who will measure it by its width will have but a false and pigmy idea of that wonderful stream. You must look at its eddies—its deep rolling surges—its boiling, angry whirls, that seem to come up in heavy, wrathful commotion from the depths of the earth—you must look at the whole acres that it tears away from either side, and the huge islands of sand and soil that it throws out in other places, and the forests that this giant of waters tears from their roots and bears away upon his bosom, like feathers on the ocean's wave. Look at these, and you will see the tremendous strength of those waters that roll deep and terrible in the caverns of this mighty river. It is one of the awe inspiring works of God. Who can measure its waters, or weigh its ponderous masses, as they roll onward from age to age on their long journey to the ocean? How feeble a thing is man compared to the terrible energies of this great work of Jehovah! VIATOR.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1838.

The extract of a letter from Lexington, Ky., given in another column, does but simple justice to our esteemed fellow citizen, William Short, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of our Society, in the terms applied to him, of "an able and efficient friend of the colonization cause;" but it is wanting in fulness of statement of his meritorious conduct in the whole matter. By some informality, Mr. Short has twice paid for the colored people referred to in the letter, and given them virtually their freedom. He has not, we are credibly informed, either made use of, or derived any income from, their services; but he has left them the possession of whatever they can procure in this way. Desirous now of establishing them in a manner which will more than any other assure them, with freedom, a more elevated social position in an independent community, Mr. Short has instituted the inquiries referred to in the letter of his relative.

We invite all to an attentive perusal of the luminous charge of the Grand Jury of the City and County of Philadelphia, which will be found in another column of this week's Herald. The various points urged on the proper authorities for amelioration and reform are all of them of moment; although some are of paramount importance. They have no doubt been duly weighed by the Jurors; but we can speak with much confidence, from personal knowledge, of the lively interest manifested at various times for a salutary reform of abuses and ameliorations of the existing state of things by the intelligent and zealous Foreman, Elliott Cresson, Esq. This gentleman, as evidence of his sincerity, offered a few years ago to have trees planted on each side the length of a whole square on Broad Street, if the Councils would continue similar improvements, so as to convert this noble street, in its entire length, into a magnificent boulevard. That the proposal was not accepted and seconded, will be a cause of abiding regret to every citizen who has an eye for tasteful decoration and a regard for the health and innocent recreations of the great mass of the community.

The sentiments expressed by the Grand Jury in relation to the rebuilding of the Pennsylvania Hall, are, we believe, in accordance with those entertained by a vast majority of the reflecting inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia. There is no better and surer means of preserving freedom of discussion than by an avoidance, or if need be prevention, of inflammatory appeals to passion, and unmeasured denunciation of the constitution and of any portion of the laws made under it. Ample scope is given to every citizen within the bounds of decency and common charity, to assail existing abuses and to induce legal and constitutional action for their removal. To ask for a wider range, is to invoke licentiousness and revolution, and thus, under the pretext of reform, to aggravate and perpetuate old evils. How far the persons concerned in the erection of, and direction of the meetings in, the Pennsylvania Hall, and their immediate abettors, are open to the imputations of this nature, must be left to the tribunal of public opinion and common law.

Gerard Ralston, Esq., so well known in this community for his ever active practical and discriminative benevolence, was married on the 18th of September, to Isabella, daughter of William Crashaw, Esq. of Cyfarthfa Castle, Wales.

Consistent with himself in making his own pleasures the signal for increasing those of others, and gladdening the hearts of the sorrowful, Mr. Ralston has just given a thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. It is not long since he bestowed on it six hundred dollars, making, in less than a year, a sum of sixteen hundred dollars for procuring freedom to the slave and education and religious light to the heathen. Some of our readers may perhaps ask—Is Mr. Ralston very rich? No, but he is very liberal, at the same time that he is just. If the same basis on which his donations are grounded were generally established and admitted, the treasury of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society would soon be "to overflowing full."

The present seems to be a fitting occasion to mention the beneficence of a friend and associate of Mr. R.'s in good deeds. Mr. Elliott Cresson, in addition to his untiring personal efforts and services in the colonization cause, has contributed no less a sum than seven hundred and fifty dollars within the past year to the Society.

If we pass from a record of the deeds of the living to notice the services of those who are no more, we are immediately reminded of the loss our cause has suffered in the death (on the 18th of August last) of William Kirkpatrick, Esq., President of the Lancaster County Colonization Society, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Society. Mr. Kirkpatrick has left evidence of his feeling towards the latter body by a testamentary bequest in its favor of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Liberal as are these and other friends of colonization in Pennsylvania, their example must be followed to a much greater extent than has hitherto been done, in order to allow of the State Society continuing the all important and benevolent scheme of colonization, in which, conjointly with its ally in the New York Society, it has for these last three years been embarked. Let the friends of emancipation bear in mind the indisputable fact, that in proportion as emigration to Africa goes on, so does the work of freeing the slave. Hundreds are now waiting for the means of transportation to, and settlement in Liberia. Their departure would be, as we have just said, the signal for the manumission by their masters of as large a number now held in bondage.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President—Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq.

Vice-Presidents,

Dr. John Bell,	Hon. Walter Forward, } Pittsburg.
Elliott Cresson,	Charles Brewer, }
Hon. Wm. Short,	Dr. R. R. Reed, Washington, Pa.
Lloyd Mifflin,	John Breckenridge, D. D.
Gerard Ralston,	Hon. John Owen, N. C.
C. C. Cuyler, D. D.	John McDonough, N. Orleans.
S. H. Tyng, D. D.	Dr. Hodgkin,
R. Babcock, D. D.	George B. Wood,
W. A. McDowell, D. D.	M. Carey,
Hon. Joel Jones,	W. Chancellor,
H. A. Boardman,	Solomon Allen,
G. W. Bethune, D. D.	J. Dugan,
W. E. Sherman,	James Worth, Bucks Co.

James S. Newbold, *Treasurer.*

Clark Culp, *Recording Secretary.*

Managers,

Stephen Colwell,	John S. Riddle,
Dr. Gebhard,	Paul T. Jones,
Wm. Wurts,	Robert B. Davidson,
Charles E. Lex,	Thomas Elmes,
Rev. Edmund S. Janes,	—— Bruen.
Dr. Jas. H. Bradford.	

Mr. MOORE, under date of October 8th, writes from West Chester, that he has held public meetings at Marshaltown, Downingtown, Thornbury, Guthrieville, and Lionville, and has made arrangements for meetings at Cochranville, Parksburg, Brandywine Manor, Oxford, and West Chester.

He acknowledges the following receipts at Lionville:

Samuel Miller, Esq.	$5 00
Dr. J. Sharpless,	1 00
W. W. Downing,	1 00
Wm. Hunt,	1 00
Joshua Hunt,	2 00
Wm. Lent,	1 00
Mrs. Webster,	1 00

Mr. PINNEY, in a letter from Pittsburg, of the 9th instant, says—

"On Monday the first inst. I attended a meeting at the Bethany Church, and aided in organizing the Bethany and Herriotsville Colonization Society. Rev. Mr. Jeffrey was appointed President, and Mr. John McDowall, Secretary. We may expect an efficient auxiliary in it. This week I have received from the Millers Run Colonization Society, through Mr. McClelland, $20.

"In a letter some weeks ago I mentioned a visit to McKeesport, Allegheny county, and the oganizing of a Society. The officers are—

Wm. Carver, President.
Hugh Rowland, Vice-President.
Dr. Wm. Penney, Secretary.
Wm. Penney, Sen'r, Treasurer.

At that time I received from the Society,	$12 50
Yesterday the Treasurer paid me	33 00
	$45 50

"Nearly a year ago I visited the Union and Montrose Congregation, and a Society was organized by the name of the Union and Montrose Colonization Society.

Rev. A. S. Fulton, President.
Mr. Alex. Riddle, Treasurer.

They are very active here; held several meetings; had an address on the 4th of July from Gen. Marks, on the 1st of this month from our friend the Hon. Walter Forward. They expect to send 500 names attached to their petition to the Legislature, in favor of our cause, the coming winter. Through their Treasurer, A. Riddle, I received on the 8th inst. $30."

The jury on the trial of Benjamin Rathbun, at Batavia, New York, brought in a verdict of guilty, on Wednesday last. An application was made to suspend the sentence, which the court refused, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz:

Wayne County Colonization Society, per Mr. Torry, May 7th, omitted in previous acknowledgments,	$50 00
July. Ladies' Baptist Colonization Society, from Mrs. Frances H. Hoff, Treasurer,	80 85
Fourth of July collection in 6th Presbyterian Church,	25 66
Connelsville Colonization Society,	30 00
Alexander Henry, for education,	50 00
Collections by D. Pidgeon,	25 00
Mrs. Kohne,	20 00
Fayette County Colonization Society,	65 00
Wysex Colonization Society,	10 00
Collection in 10th Presbyterian Church,	40 35
" " Dr. Bethune's church,	20 41
" " Mr. Ludlow's church, New Shanuck,	9 00
" " Mr. James Williams, Silver Spring church,	7 87
" by ladies of Mr. Boardman's church, per Mr. Jones,	126 50
Wm. Reynolds, of Indiana,	5 00
Cumberland County Colonization Society,	76 50
Legacy of Mr. Beulah Sansom, received of Joseph Pent, Executor,	1000 00
Franklin County Colonization Society,	121 77
August Collections by D. Pidgeon,	50 00
" Nazareth Sunday-school Society,	30 00
Dr. Breckenridge,	10 00
Presbyterian Church, Greencastle,	21 50
" " Abington,	10 00
September Collections by D. Pidgeon,	30 00
Donation by the ladies of Paoli,	50 00
George Washington Read, Philadelphia Colonization Society,	21 00
Piqua Presbyterian Church, per Mr. Caldwell,	6 25
Red Clay Presbyterian Church, per Rev. Mr. Lorr,	10 00
Presbyterian Church, Germantown, per Dr. Neall,	8 00
H. Connelly, Associate Reformed, Bloomingburg,	2 29
September, Paul T. Jones,	20 00
Mrs. McConnelly,	50 00
Ladies of Mr. Boardman's church,	23 25
Messrs. Moore and Zug, agents,	70 00
Collections by Rev. Joseph Barr, Lancaster,	7 50
" " Cross Creek Colonization Society,	36 00
Carey's Letters,	50
Robert Bevan, Esq. Bury, St. Edmonds, England, £10,	48 44
On account of Colonization Herald,	183 28
Washington County Colonization Society, for Pidgeon Creek Colonization Society,	48 46
	$2,450,88

ROBERT B DAVIDSON, *Treasurer.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 28th, 1838.

CORN CROP IN OHIO.

A gentleman who has recently made a tour through Warren, Green, Clarke, and Champaign counties, in Ohio, informs the Cincinnati Post that the corn crop in those counties is excellent; the crop a full average, and in quality very superior. The crops in the neighbouring counties of Logan and Clinton were also understood to be as good as usual, to say the least. The same gentleman stated that "the number of wheat, rye, oats, and hay stacks, all over the country, exceed any thing of the kind he ever before saw, although he is in the habit of making extensive tours through the country once or twice every year."

Similar accounts to the above, are, according to the Post, daily pouring in from all parts of the Union. And that paper gives the opinion, on mature deliberation, and founded on the mass of information derived from its exchange papers, that "the early harvests, say wheat and rye, were an average crop, throughout the Union, of at least twenty-five per cent over that of any preceding year." "Croakers (says the Post) cease your croakings—they are a libel upon a beneficent Providence."

THE CROPS.—We are glad to find, from newspaper notices in different parts of the country, that the Corn crop—the most important of all our grain crops—has not proved so entire a failure as, from the excessive drought of the season, was generally apprehended.

From North Carolina we learn, by the Raleigh Register, that, "in the upper part of Orange, and generally through the counties of Bladen, Sampson, and Duplin, the corn crops are said to be very good."

The Salisbury Watchman, in the western part of the same state, says, "the crop of corn in our immediate neighborhood is much better than it was expected to be some weeks back. With the excellent wheat, rye, and oat crops made this year, our people could get on right well, but they will have to shell out to the wants of their neighbors."

From Missouri the accounts are still more cheering. The Jeffersonian of the 15th ult. says: "It has been many years since the corn crop has come in as well. *One dollar and a quarter* per barrel is all that is now asked for the present crop; most of which, owing to the favorable season, has already come to maturity. We have never seen the brows of our enterprising farmers clad with a greater appearance of content. Not disheartened at their bad success last year, when seed time came again they sowed abundantly, and have been most abundantly rewarded."

In portions of New England, also, and in some parts of the Middle States, it appears that the corn crops, if not good, have been better than was anticipated.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE BORDER INDIANS.—According to the St. Louis Bulletin of the 26th ultimo, a very intelligent and observant gentleman who has just visited several tribes of Indians, expresses the opinion that Gen. Gaines and others have misapprehended the intention of the Cherokees, in inviting the various tribes to attend their grand council. He states that they are by no means anxious to have collision with the whites, and that he thinks their main object was to induce all the tribes near our borders to move beyond the reach of our people. They are of opinion that their proximity to the States has a most injurious effect upon them; that it breaks the spirit of the warrior, brings upon them intemperance, and for these reasons they are said to have some idea of removing to places beyond our reach. They have found out that they cannot contend against the Americans, and they say if they are to be engaged in wars, they would rather contend against men whose customs and manners are similar to their own. If the Cherokees resolve to remove, he thinks it probable they will be joined by the Kansas and other nations, who will make some league of mutual protection and defence against any new enemies that they may encounter. If these really be their objects, no one would regret it; and the good wishes of all would attend them in their journeyings to the South West.

From the Iowa Territory Gazette.

OUR TOWN.

We took occasion, some time during the spring, to speak of the great number of improvements then going on in our town, and of others in contemplation; and we again revert to the subject, for the purpose of showing people abroad how we do things here west of the Mississippi. We are wholly at a loss to say what number of houses have been put up during the present season, but it is difficult to turn the eye in any direction without resting on one. The buildings, too, are of a far better class than any heretofore put up. Last year, we could boast of but two brick buildings; now we can point to eight or ten. Those of Messrs. Rorer, Lamson and Ladd, on Water street, nearly finished will really be an ornament to the town. They are three stories high, with very deep rooms, intended for stores. Besides these, there is our large brick church, which will be finished in three or four weeks, with a view to the accommodation of our legislature, and our market house, the walls of which have been up for some time. There is only one quarter which seems to have felt the paralyzing influence of the times. We allude to the burnt square—unquestionably one of the best business situations in Burlington. In the course of another year, however, we expect to see the whole of this square covered with brick buildings, such as those to which we have alluded at the foot of town.

Burlington must "go ahead"—nothing can materially retard its onward march. Its advantages, and the incalculable resources of the country tributary to it, clearly indicated this; and they are beginning to attract the attention of the man of enterprise, and the capitalist, who is seeking to make profitable investments. Money invested in property in this town and around it, or indeed any place in Des Moines county, will double itself in less than five years. This is a moderate calculation, not intended to deceive, and based on no illusory data. Where, then, can the man of "dollars and cents" use his money to a greater advantage? For ourselves, we are at a loss to conceive.

LAND SLIDE IN VICKSBURG.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 25th instant, describes the beginning of an avalanche or sinking of the earth on the margin of the landing at Vicksburg which threatens serious damage to the front street of that city. Deep rents in the earth, parallel to the river, were found to have been made as high up as Washington street, nearly opposite to the site of the late Pinckard Hotel, commencing near the bottom of Main street, and running southwardly as far as the railway.

The large warehouse owned by Messrs. Corfrew and Watts, at the upper part of the levee, near the bottom of Main street, began to give way, and in the course of a day or two, became a ruin, allowing time for the occupants to remove goods, &c. This house was once owned by Judge Lane, and rented for $12,000 per annum; at the present time, it rented for about $8,000, to several occupants, whose business and goods must of necessity be much injured by such a speedy removal. Several other houses are swerving from their perpendicular. The beautiful new house, commenced by McDowell, nearly opposite the late Pinckard House, has been badly cracked by the sinking of the foundation.

The first movement of the citizens of the flourishing city of Vicksburg, should be to procure a practical geologist to ascertain the true state of the case, both the danger threatened, as well as the injury already done.

GREAT SALE OF MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

At the auction sale in Baltimore on the 4th instant, above 120,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis trees were sold, at prices varying from 20 to 22 cents per foot, measuring to the utmost extremity, and counting the roots also. This amounts to $1 21 for each tree of five feet in height. So great is the demand, that it is proposed to have another large sale at that place. The auction sale at Germantown, Pennsylvania, was attended by an immense concourse, and the trees sold for above 20 cents per foot. The silk culture promises so abundant a harvest to those who engage in it, that the demand for trees from every section of the Union is far greater than the supply, and if the whole crop of the ensuing season were now ready for sale, it would be easy to find purchasers. At Burlington, New Jersey, where they have extensive cocooneries, a sale of 2430 trees was made a few days since, by Mr. Gummere, for $2,500, and another of a thousand select trees for $2,000, being two dollars each.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

We understand that in addition to the display of machines, for the propelling of which adequate steam power will be prepared, as well as a variety of models of machines, and tools and instruments, and fabrics from all the materials wrought in our factories and workshops;—the choicest productions of our gardens and fields will also be shown at the coming fair on the 15th inst. We hear too of extensive preparations for the exhibition of silk, in all the different modes in which it is produced and wrought. The various kind of mulberries are promised, that there may be an opportunity afforded to compare them. A general correct understanding on this subject is important, as this country is now commencing the culture of a staple deemed of great value in every part of the world, and in the culture of which we are shortly destined to compete with the most successful.

Within a few days we have heard men of observation and reflection, (not enthusiasts,) predict that from being importers of silk to an amount exceeding twenty millions of dollars in a single year, we shall soon become exporters of more than fifty millions per annum.

The propagation of the mulberry in this country has no parallel. The tree is fast spreading from Florida to Maine, and from the Atlantic coast to the far West, beyond the Mississippi. Nearly every bud of the morus multicaulis is capable of being made a tree, and they are guarded and watched as if their fruit would be gold.

The exhibition of pure blood cattle was commenced at the 10th annual fair. Little preparation, however, was then made for their accommodation. This year stables and stalls are preparing to accommodate large droves. The sale of cattle will commence early next week, and be continued by adjournment.

The dairy, we understand, will not be overlooked. Much depends on the formation of the vessels in which our milk comes to market, its cleanliness, &c.; they will have the attention of the Institute.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Erasmus D. M'Masters, of Ballstown, N. Y. has been elected President of South Hanover College, and has accepted the appointment. In our opinion this is a judicious selection.

The Rev. S. L. Graham, D. D. has been elected Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, and has accepted the appointment.

The Rev. N. H. Harding, has been appointed Professor of Church History and Government in the same institution, but has declined the appointment.

Wm. Maxwell, Esq. of Richmond, Va. has been appointed President of Hampden Sidney College, and has accepted the appointment.

REV. J. SEYS, MISSIONARY TO LIBERIA.

The friends of the missionary cause generally, who are at all acquainted with the extent of the labors and sacrifices of the Rev. J. Seys in the perilous work of endeavoring to establish the gospel in Africa, will no doubt heartily concur in the following expression of Christian regard for him as a minister of Jesus Christ, and of his services, especially in the missionary field.

Columbia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1838.

Rev. JOHN SEYS,

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the board of managers of the Methodist missionary society in this station, to forward to you the resolution hereto annexed, as an evidence of the high esteem in which they regard your services in the missionary cause, and also as a Christian minister. With much regard, I am your friend and brother, JOSEPH COTTRELL,

Vice-President of Missionary Society.

Resolved, by the board of managers of the Methodist Missionary Society, That we hold in grateful Christian affection and esteem the Rev. John Seys, Methodist missionary of Liberia, who addressed us on last Sabbath, and that we duly appreciate his labors and sacrifices in behalf of the African race.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the board,

JOSEPH COTTRELL, Vice-President.

Columbia, Sept. 24, 1838.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The following resolutions, offered by the Rev. T. B. Balch, Agent of the American Colonization Society, were passed at the late meeting of the Winchester (Virginia) Presbytery, without a dissenting voice:

Whereas the Directors of the American Colonization Society have determined to raise, within some short time, the sum of $100,000, for the purpose of strengthening our colonies planted on the Western Coast of Africa; and whereas, without a vigorous effort on the part of the people of the United States, there is a possibility that those Christian settlements may eventually mingle with pagan Africa: therefore be it

Resolved, That this effort, on the part of the said Directors, meets with the unqualified approbation of this Presbytery.

2. *Be it resolved*, That this Presbytery recommend to all its ministers to call the attention of their several congregations to this vitally important subject.

3. *Be it further resolved*, That, as a member of this Presbytery has accepted an Agency for the State of Virginia, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, permission be hereby given him to visit all the congregations located within our bounds and subject to our care.

The amiable, meek, and loving Editor of the Boston Liberator, thus prefaces a communication complaining that the Rev. Theodore Clapp, a Presbyterian clergyman of New Orleans, had been suffered to preach in a Unitarian Church in Boston. We publish capitals and all, just as we find them.—*Jour. of Com.*

A MAN-THIEF IN A NORTHERN PULPIT!

The following communication was received through the Post Office some time ago, but as it was anonymous, we did not deem it best to publish it until we had taken "time and pains" to make inquiry as to the truth of the statement that a clerical THIEF and BLASPHEMER had been suffered to preach in the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont. We regret to learn that the statement is true, and that Mr. Pierpont was present, to lend his sanction to this infamous desecration of the pulpit. Mr. Clapp is a native of East Hampton, Hampshire Co., Mass.

Summary.

The property of New York Trinity Church Corporation is immense; it is chartered for $4,000,000, and holds more than $12,000,000. It is managed by forty trustees. They have appropriated $100,000 as the Bishop's fund, which makes his salary about $6000 per annum, besides perquisites.—*Evening Gazette.*

The steam packets Georgia, South Carolina, and Neptune, are to ply between Baltimore and Charleston. One starting every other day.

One hundred and two students have entered Dartmouth College since its commencement. The Freshmen class contains ninety-seven students. The Rev. James Walker, D. D., has been nominated to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University at Cambridge; and Jared Sparks to that of History.

ALL HAIL THE VERMONT.—The whale ship Vermont, Howland, of this place, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, in 125 days from New Zealand, having on board 2600 barrels of whale oil, 200 of sperm, and 20,000 pounds of bone. She has been out but fourteen months and ten days, and has made a most splendid voyage. Her cargo, as the markets now stand, is worth at least $36,000 cash.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

Letters from Cleveland state that the Ohio Canal is in complete navigable order, and that there is a sufficiency of water to hold out some time without any more rain.

Rhubarb is now brought to a high state of cultivation in England, and is much used for medical purposes. The root is not so close in the grain as the Turkey rhubarb, but it is as close and fine as that imported from the East Indies, though not quite so large.

The New York Star has received a file of Sandwich Island papers to a late date, which furnish the following important fact: "No less than 43 American whale ships, having oil on board to near a million and a half of dollars, touched at Maui during the fall of 1837. What volumes does this speak for American enterprise, and in how important an attitude does it place this groupe of islands."

Four of the passengers of the packet ship Kentucky, wrecked on the 8th ult., on the Stirrup Keys, arrived at New Orleans in the ship Star, on the 29th ultimo. Fourteen of the passengers were taken off by the brig Asia, for Pensacola; seven, by the barque Lafayette, arrived at New Orleans, and eight by a schooner bound to Havana.

It is stated that the Governor General of Canada intends to visit New York and Washington before returning to England.

The Portsmouth Gazette says ten thousand bushels of Potatoes have already been shipped from that port to the south. They sell, common at 40 cents and Chenango at 50. Back in the country, 20 or 30 miles, the Gazette says they turn out well. It is thought that there will be not only corn enough in New England to supply the agricultural towns, but a plenty for the seaports and manufacturing villages, after the first of November.

Mr. Anson Jones was this morning presented by the Acting Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his letter accrediting him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas near the United States.—*Globe.*

SALEM SAVINGS BANK.—We learn from the Essex Register, that the Trustees of the Savings Bank in Salem have declared an extra dividend of ten per cent. from the accumulating fund for the last five years. This fund amounts to about $30,000, and it is now to be distributed to about 2000 persons who have been depositors from one to five years. The institution has now deposites to the amount of $430,000, belonging to 2777 depositors, and has not since its establishment lost a dollar.

The Brigadier General Don Carlos Maria de Alvear was this morning presented to the President by the acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credential letters as Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the Argentine Confederation near the U. States.—*Globe, Oct.* 11.

Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse, the builders of the British Queen steam vessel, have began building a steam-ship, which, when completed, is to be of 2000 tons burden; consequently, she will carry 400 tons more than the British Queen: she is not to be so long as that vessel, but much wider. Previous to Messrs. Curling and Young commencing the former immense-sized vessel, they were under the necessity of considerably lengthening their dock: upon this occasion they were compelled to widen it. We understand she is to trade between London and New York.

A man has recently been fined five pounds in England, for walking on a rail-road; that being a trespass by the law. The tresspasser is punished both for carelessly endangering his own life, and for the risk of throwing a train off the track and endangering the lives of others.

We learn that the Ohio River has risen three feet, and is still rising.

THE MORMONS.—By the following extract from the St. Louis Bulletin, we perceive that the Mormon troubles are ended, at least for the present:

"MORMON TROUBLES ENDED.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday direct from Columbia informs us, that on Tuesday last all the volunteer companies were disbanded by the Governor, and had returned to their respective homes. Peace and quietness reigned amongst the Mormons, and the general impression in that section of the country through which our informant travelled was that the Mormons had been greatly slandered—'more sinned against than sinning.'"

The ship St. Louis, formerly of New York, and until recently running as a packet between that port and New Orleans, has been purchased by Messrs. Barclay & Bernadou, merchants of this city, and arrived here some days since. She is a first rate ship, and is intended as one of a new line of packets between Philadelphia and New Orleans. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and sails well. Captain Watson, formerly of the ship Chester, so well and favorably known in the New Orleans trade, has the command of her. We understand that she will sail in a few days. May success attend her, and a fair share of patronage be extended to the new line.

The ship Henry, Pierce, of Newburyport, arrived at New York on Tuesday last in fifty days from Liverpool. On the 20th ult., when on the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, the mate and eight of the steerage passengers left the ship in a boat in order to procure some fish from a vessel then in sight, as they were short of provisions. A few minutes after a fog sprang up so thick that the boat was lost sight of. The next day a fishing vessel was spoken, when they learned that the boat with the mate and passengers had been picked up the night before by the schooner General Jackson of Marblehead.

A letter dated at Vera Cruz, August 27th, has been received at New Orleans by way of Havana. The naval reinforcements were expected to arrive about the last of September. Preparations were making to defend the city—troops arriving from the interior, and parapets erecting in the vicinity of the harbor. The principal inhabitants are leaving the city, and the commandant has received orders to send the French residents to Jalapa, upon the arrival of the reinforcements. The archives and plate of the churches have been conveyed to Jalapa for security.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WILLIAM AFTER A PASSAGE OF TWENTY DAYS.

The Royal William arrived off the Battery about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; she had left Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, to which day she brings papers, but has been for several days completely out of fuel, and obliged to burn her spars, &c. &c., and has thus made an unusually long steam-boat passage. The Royal William brings 60 passengers. The Liverpool Cotton Market continued without material change—and very quiet—but no decline in prices appears to have occurred. The Havre market to the 17th, was active and prices steady, and the market is stated as presenting a very healthy appearance; a resale of Quercitron had been made at 25f.—and 116 hogsheads had been received per Ospray. I have only time to refer you, for further particulars, to the papers to the latest dates, which I enclose.

The steam packet Liverpool will positively leave Liverpool on the 20th inst.

The steamer Farfarshire, from Hull for Dundee, was lost in a gale, on the Ferne Islands; all the passengers, 25 in number, perished, save one, and the captain and ten of the crew were also drowned. Many of the passengers were ladies.

The London and Birminghan rail-way is finally completed. The distance was run in four hours and a quarter.

Letters in some of the French papers say that the Swiss cantons are making military preparations to resist the demand of France for the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte—or rather the consequences of refusal.

Letters from Egypt say that the long warfare between the Pacha and the rebellious Druses in Syria, has been terminated by arrangements, the Druses submitting and giving hostages. They state also that the Pacha has consented to pay the arrears of tribute to the Sultan.

The Spanish cabinet has at last fallen to pieces, in consequence of Oraa's defeat, and the failure to procure a new loan. The Duke de Frias has come in as the head of a new ministry. It was supposed that Tacon would be appointed to the war department.

Intelligence was received in London on the 19th that Espartera had retreated from before Estella, and that the Carlists were preparing to invest Bilboa.

The head-quarters of Don Carlos were, on the 11th, at Berzora.

The Emperor of Austria has proclaimed a general amnesty for political offences, on his coronation as King of Lombardy.

The Swiss Diet had postponed to the 1st of October the consideration of the final demand for the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte.

The command of the forces in Canada will be intrusted on the departure of Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, who is shortly expected home, to Major General Clitherow, senior general officer on the staff in the colony.

The London papers announce the death of Mrs. Charles Kemble.

A new treaty of commerce has been negotiated between Great Britain and Turkey.

The Hollando-Belgic question appears to remain in *statu quo.*

LONDON, 19th—CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK—There are no arrivals of any consequence this morning.

THE FUNDS.—Late in the afternoon of yesterday the British funds became heavy, and closed at 93 7-8 94 for account. This decline was attributed to a report that secret orders were sent to our fleet in the Mediterranean to act in junction with the French fleet against the Russians. This morning the above report is entirely discredited.

Consols may be quoted at 93¾ 7-8 for money; and 93 7-8 94 for the Account; Exchequer Bills 70 72; India Bonds 70 72; Bank Stock for opening 208 209; India Stock 264 265.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Letters and papers from Madrid of the 10th inst. have reached us this morning. Their contents suggest gloomy forebodings of the career of the new Cabinet. Balmaseda was before Valladolid at the head of 4,000 Carlists, and acting in conjunction with the Curate Merino, it was feared that he would succeed in an attack upon that town. This news reached the capital on the 9th, and on the heels of it came a deputation from the Corporation of Madrid, with a long address to the Queen, complaining of certain appointments in the Cabinet, and ending with suggestions for the removal of a host of national grievances. The Queen handed over the address to the Duke de Frias, with a recommendation to deliberate upon it. An address to the same effect, from a Provincial Deputation, was to be presented to her majesty on the evening of the 10th. Taken altogether, the affairs of Spain were never in a more critical condition than they appear to be at the present moment.

A letter from Posen, of the 31st ult., appears in the Augsburg Gazette, in which it is asserted that vast granaries of corn were establishing all along the frontiers by the government, and that a continual movement of troops was observable throughout the kingdom of Poland, whilst nobody was able to say what the meaning of this unusual stir was.

The Emperor of Austria has, on the occasion, as King of Lombardy, issued an amnesty to all individuals belonging to the Lombardo-Venitian dominions condemned for and charged with political offences. It is a most merciful act of oblivion, for it includes not only condemned and incarcerated, but likewise all such as are subjected to political prosecutions, under *precetto politico*, or the surveillance of the police, and lastly such as have withdrawn to foreign parts.

These emigrants may obtain leave to remain abroad, and enjoy the possession of their property; for the fifth paragraph of the imperial decree, at the same time that it authorises them to remain in foreign parts, implies that the sequestration of their property is revoked, agreeably to the laws of the kingdom. The promulgation of so merciful a measure is stated to have caused the utmost satisfaction at Milan. Many members of the first houses of Lombardy, such as the Vistonti, Arconati, Ciani, Ugoni, Aresi, will thereby be restored to the bosom of their families, and several will be reinstated in large fortunes.

Our advices from Constantinople are of the 27th ult. No recent intelligence had been received at the British Embassy from Persia, but the impression was that our Ambassador, at the solicitation of the Schah, had been persuaded to resume his functions. Though the Druses have been put down in Syria, the great mass of the people have not yet made up their minds to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Egyptian Viceroy. Numerous bands are still in arms in the mountains. From Circassia the news consists of vague rumors, but they are unfavorable to Russia. The following communication from Alexandria is copied from our contemporary the Morning Advertiser. The subject is an important one, but whether the circumstances stated by the writer be or be not correctly reported, we have at present no means of judging with any degree of moral certainty.

We learn by private letters from the canton of Argon that the grand council of that state met on the 7th inst., and, after a long discussion, agreed by a majority of 105 to 55 votes, that the deputy to the diet should be instructed to maintain the citizenship of Louis Bonaparte, and to repulse with energy the demand by France for his expulsion. The grand council slightly modifies this vote, by a general expression that Switzerland would always do her duty by her neighbors, in strict accordance with the law of nations.

A letter of the 8th inst. from Toulon, published in the Courier Francais, states that the English Colonel Considine, was actively organizing a regular army for the Pacha of Tunis, principally, as supposed, with a view to overawe the population, and to enable him to double the taxes, as the new force was not likely to be in a condition to resist the neighboring states.

The *Commerce* contains a letter from Warsaw, wherein are found some particulars of a secret association formed by young Poles, of the age of 12 to 18 years, the object of which was to preserve their language, religion, and national costume. One of them announces the plot to de Schypoff, the Governor of Warsaw, who arrested them, confined them in the dungeons of the citadel, and there maltreated them, and ultimately sent the whole of them off to the fortress of Modlin, whence they would most probably be sent to the Caucasus and drafted in the army stationed there. These proceedings are stated by the *Commerce* to have roused the lively, though impotent indignation of the whole population of Warsaw.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles has the following on the subject of the embassy of Redschid Pacha: "The object of his mission appears to us to be easily divined. He comes to obtain from France, England, Austria, and Prussia, guarantees for the security of the Ottoman empire, and, in concert with these four powers to arrange an amicable settlement of the differences with Egypt. We must add, contrary to what has been advanced by several French, English, and German journals, that Redschid Pacha has not lost the favor of the Sultan, and that the mission with which this worthy advocate of western opinions in Turkey is charged by the Sultan Mahmoud, far from being a disgrace, is a proof of the high confidence placed in him by his Sovereign."

BRITISH PORTS OPEN FOR FOREIGN GRAIN.

The Spectator of Sept. 15, says, "scarcity of food is now experienced by the bulk of the English people. Yesterday, the average price having reached 73s. and a fraction, foreign corn was offered as duty free, the duty paid being only a shilling per quarter. It is stated that upward of a million of quarters of continental wheat, in addition to the previous stock, have arrived in London within these few days."

Yet it appears from the Mark Lane report of the Courier, that there had been a good demand for all descriptions, and one shilling per quarter advance had been obtained on the rates of Monday, the 10th.

The Manchester Guardian of the 19th of September, has the following:

RELEASE OF BONDED GRAIN AT LIVERPOOL.—On the first day of the duty at 1s. per quarter, coming into operation at Liverpool, this rate of duty was paid at that port on no less than 64,383 quarters of wheat, and on 32,903 barrels flour.

The Swedish Government has authorized the importation of wheat, &c. at half the established duties till the end of the year.

NEWS FROM CIRCASSIA.

We have received from St. Petersburg a letter dated the 1st of September, to the following effect:—Col. Freaskine, aide de camp to the Emperor Nicholas, and chief of the staff of the army of the Black Sea, invested with the character of a flag of truce, traversed Circassia in the month of June last, and had conferences with the principal Circassian chiefs. Those mountaineers, in spite of the disasters which their country has suffered from a continual war, are, it appears, very far from wishing to listen to any arrangement with Russia. To all the propositions which Col. Freaskine made them to conclude an armistice, or even a treaty of commerce, they replied in their metaphorical language—"As to commerce, you have gold, wheat, and manufactures. We have steel. We buy our merchandize of you at the risk of our lives. In selling it to us you expose yours. If this kind of commerce displease you, retire beyond the Don, and we will not come there to seek you. As to a truce, no—the wild boar does not make peace with wolves. You are as numerous as wolves; we are as ungovernable as wild boars. Let us fight. Allah knows beforehand which of us will be victorious."

The owners of the Royal William, a little too eager to make a good freight, insisted, against the opinion of the Captain, on putting in fifty tons of goods, instead of occupying the space with Coal. The consequence was some delay on the voyage, and the necessity of burning up all the spare lumber about the ship. With all this, she was barely able to get in.

The Royal William has sixty-eight passengers.

The weather continued fine, in the main; prices of grain were about as before, but in consequence of previous high averaging, the duty on wheat was reduced to the lowest rate, and the whole stock in bond would be taken in for consumption.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week ending Sept. 14, were 22,200 bales; the market spiritless, though the holders had not allowed prices to decline. The same condition of the market continued until the 20th.

Coffee looked rather better. The sale at Rotterdam went off with spirit. At Hambro the sales were very extensive at improving prices. Sugar more lively, 900 boxes yellow Havana sold a 26s. 9d. a 27s. At Hambro, Sugar was better.

Letters from Smyrna to the 25th August, say that the new crop of figs had not yet reached the public market. Some trifling parcels had, however, been sold; and owing to the wish of the English merchants to purchase and ship at the earliest possible time, at high prices, it was predicted that they would be exceedingly dear throughout the season. The vintage promised to be abundant, and of the finest quality.

Poetry.

From the Madisonian.

DESTRUCTION OF BABYLON.

The night is beautiful. The joyous moon
Is gliding 'mid a thousand twinkling stars,
Along the dark blue sky; and sweetly fall
Her brilliant beams on tow'rs and minarets,
And lofty palaces and gilded domes
Of BABYLON. 'Though 'tis the midnight hour,
Yet songs of joy are heard, and gentle sounds
Of music fill the air. The fitful light
Of many torches, ever and anon
Is seen to dart across the gloomy ways,
Till all the mighty city is illumed!
Now are the viands spread, whilst ruddy wine
Flows freely, and the laugh and festive song
Become more loud and frequent.
——— In the dance,
The light and sportive dance, now maidens fair
With chosen youths engage. A thousand eyes
Beam bright with pleasure, and a thousand hearts
Throb with delight!
——— A loud and fearful cry
Breaks on the revelry! The festal songs
Have ceased: music but in its echo lives,
And all the multitudes, immoveable,
List for the repetition of the sound
So shrill and awful. Now, behold! there comes
A woman, frantic in her fear—a child
Press'd to her bosom, whilst a reckless band
Of soldiers follow, with their swords unsheathed,
Threat'ning her life. Ah! see, the steel descends!
Mother and child repose in Death's embrace!
The enemy in ev'ry street appears,
With lances beaming in the moon's soft beam,
And banners spread upon the midnight air.
In vain, oh, wretched citizens! ye call
For mercy, and in vain ye rush to arms.
Still like a torrent onward sweeps the foe,
And death and desolation mark his course;
The moon sinks down the sky—the stars grow pale,
And slowly now the shades of night retire,
As o'er the eastern hills the sun appears!
——— Look upon BABYLON:
Alas! its tow'rs in ruins strew the ground;
The dead and dying, children, women, men,
The rich and poor, the freeman and the slave,
All—all are indiscriminately heap'd,
Like mountains, in the streets! Oh, BABYLON!
Thy crimes, like murder'd Abel's blood, had long
Ascended up to Heav'n, and oft provoked
That vengeance which hath now o'ertaken thee.
'Twas the decree of GOD that laid thee low!

WILFRED.

Washington City, September, 1838.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

Cabinets of Nature.

Messrs. Editors,—So far as my knowledge extends, "CABINETS OF NATURE AND ART," or collections of minerals, plants, shells, drawing, penmanship, needlework, mechanism, &c. &c., have done more to raise the character and extend the usefulness of common schools than all other means united. Among the results of this provision the following are certain. In more than two thousand schools I have visited, where the trial has been made, I am not aware that there has been one failure.

1. They awaken the interest and increase the efforts of children. Within twenty-four hours after a few specimens are shown to a school, and the proposal made to the pupils to make a collection for themselves, a school cabinet is almost invariably commenced.

2. They furnish the most delightful amusement which can possibly be provided for children. Any other amusement, however fascinating or demoralizing, will give place to the collecting and arranging specimens for school and family cabinets.

3. They greatly accelerate the advancement of children in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and every other study usually pursued in schools. Speaking moderately, they learn these branches four times as fast, and ten times as well, as when confined, like so many parrots, to repeating words without meaning, from spelling books, reading books, grammars, &c.

4. They protect the morals of children. I have never known an instance of a child being addicted to vicious habits or practices who has been encouraged by parents and teachers in collecting, studying, arranging, and, above all, *exchanging with others*, specimens of nature and art provided by his Creator for the very purpose of interesting his feelings, and enlarging his mind. I have known numerous instances of children who were heedless, unwilling to study or attend school, ungovernable and unamiable at home, and prone to seek vicious associates, change their character almost entirely, and immediately, when encouraged and assisted by scientific excursions, collecting and exchanging specimens, and other kindred exercises.

5. School cabinets improve the qualification of teachers. This result they cannot fail to produce. They must necessarily increase the knowledge, and, if properly regarded, the skill of communicating, the interest and the efforts of every teacher. They probably answer that important question so often asked, What is the best mode of raising the qualification of teachers? The advantage of this measure is, that the qualifications of the seventy thousand teachers in our country may be raised by it at once, and without leaving their schools or employment, but by giving new interest and success to both.

Though the improvement of a single individual might be small, the amount for our country would be great, and of a most republican character. By this means all our teachers may commence and continue the improvement of their qualifications. Teachers of seminaries can necessarily be attended by comparatively a very small number, and by those but for a short time, and at considerable expense—though the two means, cabinets and seminaries, greatly increase and aid each other.

6. They promote domestic education, by furnishing inducements and facilities for parents and teachers, schools and families, to co-operate with each other.—In almost every case where a cabinet is collected for a school, nearly every pupil makes a similar collection for his home. In one instance sixty parents who were patrons of the same school, united, and each procured a case for their "FAMILY CABINETS" collected by their children.

In numerous instances parents and other members of families, who have closed their school education, find in the collections made by their younger children much to instruct and entertain both themselves and their friends who visit them. Under this stimulus hundreds, and probably thousands, of adults, some who were fifty, sixty, and even seventy years of age have commenced in earnest, and with success, the study of natural history.

7. Various collections made by children furnish delightful occasions and facilities for schools in different parts of the country to co-operate with each other, not only in their own improvement, but in diffusing a knowledge of science and of the gospel over our globe.—The schools of Georgia send, and have sent, great numbers of their plants to Massachusetts, in exchange for the minerals of New England, and the schools of the south and of the north each send their specimens, thus collected, by aiding each other, to Liberia, Cape Town, the Sandwich Islands, Ceylon, Calcutta, Canton, Greece, the West Indies, and other parts of the world, and receive in return other specimens of the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator displayed over our whole globe.

If these exchanges are made, as they evidently may be, in the spirit of kindness, good-will, and brotherly love, is it not acting like Christians to make them? And if extended over our globe, as they certainly may be, with one-tenth part of the expense of our preparations for national defence, by ships of war, arsenals, cannons, muskets, armies, &c., would they not afford a more secure defence against attacks from enemies than we now have, or can have in all our munitions of war? What better protection against enemies than converting them into friends?

8. They will add to our treasures and resources of wealth no less than those of science. Form our seventy thousand schools into companies of explorers, and our whole country will be explored, and its hidden treasures be brought to light, and applied to the promotion of industry, and the advancement of wealth. Instead of a dozen state geologist for New York and Pennsylvania, each state might have at least half a million. And instead of information collected for books, it would be collected for the heads, as it would employ the hands of our citizens of all classes and in all sections of our country.

Experience speaks on this subject. In some sections of our country, especially in some parts of Pennsylvania, nearly every school has a cabinet, and the results are uniformly all that is stated above. They do not improve schools merely—they revolutionize them—they make them new things altogether, and that not by legislative enactments, or by compulsion of any kind, but by the wills, the intellects, and the hands of those who compose them. If I were asked what is the very first step to raise the character and extend the usefulness of American education, I should say, let provision be made by all our state legislatures at their next sessions for a small "CABINET OF NATURE" for each of their respective schools. Rather, perhaps, let various communities interested in the subject send memorials to their legislatures, respectively, for a provision for this object.

J. HOLBROOK.

From the Maine Farmer.

THE WEALTH OF A COUNTRY

DEPENDS UPON ITS FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

What is wealth? Those things which are convenient and necessary to use, and which administer to our wants and comforts. Money alone, cannot therefore be considered as wealth, because if the articles or things above mentioned are not to be had, or are not in existence, a man would be poor indeed, though he were loaded with gold and silver. If he were hungry and there was no bread to be bought, if he were shivering with cold and there were no garments to be bought, his gold would be but of little service. It is true, mankind, by a common consent, have agreed that gold and silver should be the signs or evidence of property, or in other words, the *measure* of property; and he who has a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much wealth. He can exchange it for the very things or articles which do in fact constitute wealth.

Thus a man who has a hundred dollars in his pocket, has the *ticket*, as it were, to entitle him to *enter* into the possession of a hundred bushels of corn, or a hundred yards of cloth, or a hundred acres of wild land, or a yoke of oxen, or a horse and wagon, as the case may be. But if these things do not exist, and he needs them, his *ticket* is of no more use, than if he had a ticket to go into a theatre, and it should have burned down before he used it. The elements therefore of wealth consists in natural productions, brought together, changed and modified by the hand of man; of the farmer and mechanic. Commerce, though necessary and honorable, is nothing more than the *moving* or *changing* of these productions from place to place. It has always appeared singular to us, that merchants should consider themselves, as too many of them do, above the farmers and mechanics, merely on account of their profession, when they are indeed only the *teamsters* to the others. They are the agents to transport their productions hither and thither, as calls may exist for them. But to return to the subject. If we are right in the position we have taken, that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought upon by the labour of man, it follows that the country which possesses the most of the elements or materials to work upon, such as good soil—abundance of water power—forests of timber—quarries of different kinds of stones, mines, and beds of different kinds of minerals, &c. &c., must have the most natural wealth. It then only requires the hand of industry and skill to put these materials into shape, and to put them together to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and the mechanic. They are the second creators of wealth. They take the raw material as it came from the hands of the Almighty, and change it by their labour into the thousands and tens of thousands of different forms which render it useful to man, and make it subservient to the wants and comforts of human life. The more industrious and skilful this class is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to think themselves as mere plodders and servants, rather than as second to the Great First Cause in the production and increase of wealth? And, indeed, is there not a false standard of respectability too much in use in society, and are not the productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be *idleness and a fine coat;* and consequently, the more idle a man can be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Respectability consists in an improved mind, and skillful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honour, who by the combination of the efforts of his mind and physical powers, has contributed most largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth.

Such an one has done more for the amelioration of society, than a thousand unproductive *dandies*, who loll in the shade and wash in Cologne, and society should bestow upon such a corresponding meed of honour.

WHERE ARE OUR POETS?

The National Eagle indulges in a very spirited complaint against our best poets, who have of late years proved lukewarm in their devotion to the Muses, and have sacrificed their poetical tastes upon the altar of mammon, ambition or political strife. He says:

Cui bono is the great leading question in the mouths of our poets, as well as of our philosophers, respecting every proposition. 'Who will profit by it?' 'Will it put money in my purse?' Where is Halleck, the inimitable author of Fanny, Alnwick Castle, and Bozzaris? Posting books in New York, as a merchant's clerk, at so much per annum. Where is Bryant, the poet of Thanatopsis and the Ages? A political gladiator—who watches more the issue of a new election than of a new poem. Where is Sprague—the American Goldsmith, who painted with such master skill the secret workings of 'Curiosity,' and chaunted the advent of the 'Winged Worshippers?' Counting out gold and silver in a bank—content with the paper immortality which the impress of his name upon a bank note can give him. Where is Dana, the solemn poet of the soul? An 'Idle Man,' immured in his closet, content with what he has done, or busy in surveying his cultivated acres. Percival is no longer the sweet warbler that was so enchantingly listened to in other days. He is now, we believe, a student of the exact sciences, wedded to rocks, secondary formations, or dry historical details, and 'sleeps, regardless of his once bright fame.' Willis is raising onions and turnips on his farm, and thinks more of the cool draughts from the Susquehannah than those from the Pierean Springs. He has settled down into a plain farmer, in cow-hide boots and a cock'd hat of most unmentionable proportions. Hillhouse, the author of Hadad, is sleeping upon his lyre, or has thrown it aside for more lucrative employments than those of poesy. Holmes, the most original and Waggstaffean of all our poets, has taken to compounding pills, and is a regular Doctor Medicinæ. Our other poetical aspirants are as unpoetically employed. They now and then throw off a few tolerable verses for a Magazine or Annual, but not one of them has the courage to attempt a continued flight. They are afraid to trust their pinions in the Empyrean regions of fancy. Indeed, some of the best poetical talent in the country is at present engaged upon dramatic composition. In this line as most successful, may be mentioned in particular the Sargeant's and the accomplished authoress of Miriam, a poem not inferior to the Hadad of Hillhouse. Perhaps this is not to be regrettnd. We have as yet but few good dramas, fit either for the stage or which will bear a second perusal in the closet, and a noble prize awaits him who shall give the world a master-piece in that species of composition.

From the United States Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER, &c. FOR SEPTEMBER, 1838.

September commenced as hot as mid-summer, with the mercury at 83; but stern Autumn arrived the very next day, and brought it down on the 2d to 57, and on the 3d to 48; after which *five* very rare and remarkable days ensued, in which there was not "a cloud as large as a man's hand" to be seen, either by day or night, and, which circumstance, we have ever considered one of the surest indications of rainy and boisterous weather, as we mentioned at the time; altho' we but seldom prognosticate what is going to be, preferring rather to be on the safe side, and tell what has been! It is but seldom that even two whole days pass without a cloud, and we have no recollection whatever of five in succession previous to the present. We believe that in 1821 there were three; and at that time, a season of tempestuous weather and violent gales was experienced, both on the land and ocean, and a large number of vessels were wrecked, dismasted, and lost; and such has also been the case since the violent storm of the 12th ult., indeed there have been more wrecks since the 12th, than have taken place in so short a period since 1821.

On Sunday the 23d, at sunrise, there was a warm south wind, with the mercury within two degrees of summer heat; but in less than one hour the former suddenly changed to N. W. and blew quite a gale all day, and the latter sunk 20 degrees in three hours. On that evening it was down to 45, having fallen 29 degrees during the day.

On the evening of the 25th, another easterly storm commenced, which continued all that night and through the next day, after which it became very foggy, with occasional small rain until the morning of the 29th, when it commenced raining again very steadily until towards night it cleared, and the wind changed from E. to N. W. From the 25th to the evening of the 29th, the quantity of rain which fell was within a fraction of 3 inches. But the quantity which fell from one o'clock on the morning of the 12th, to the same hour on the morning of the 13th, was a fraction over six inches, being more than there was ever known to fall in this city during the same period. The whole quantity which fell during the month was nine inches and a half, which is the greatest quantity in any one month for 28 years, except during the month of October 1833, when it fell ten inches and a few fractions over.

The rain of the 12th ult. did not extend so far west as the Alleghany mountains, nor north, beyond Reading: but it commenced at the south, and continued along the seaboard to the east as far as the extreme part of the state of Maine, and violent gales of wind were experienced many hundreds of miles on the ocean. But since then we are happy to hear, there have been copious rains beyond the Alleghanies, so as to raise the waters of the Ohio river, and render it once more navigable for steamboats, which, having been at rest for several weeks past, we have no steamboat disasters to record; so that in a negative point of view, at least, the drought has done some good!!

There was a brilliant display of northern lights on the evening of the 14th.

A beautiful eclipse of the sun occurred on the afternoon of the 18th, at the time calculated by astronomers, thereby affording us positive evidence of the undeviating regularity of the laws which govern the motions of the heavenly bodies, and of the perfect knowledge which has been obtained of those laws by human ingenuity and wisdom. As a correct description of the eclipse was given in all the periodicals of the day, immediately after it occurred, we think it unnecessary to occupy time and room by any further remarks.

The medium, or average of the mercury at sunrise, during the past month, was 60; and at 2 o'clock 73 1-2. But taking the average of every day and night during the month, it was 66½.

The average of the corresponding month of last year at sunrise, was 56, and at 2 o'clock 71. But the average of every day and night, was 63½.

It is a singular fact, that while in this country, during the months of July and August, the earth was parched with drought and a burning hot sun, that almost every part of Europe was inundated with continued rains and cold weather. We hope that while we are now blessed with refreshing rains, the good people there, are enjoying the clear shining of the sun, with warm and pleasant breezes.

We cannot omit observing, that the lovers of good potatoes have put on more cheerful countenances since the arrival of several cargoes of this excellent vegetable from the eastward; and the good news that more are expected. Those which have arrived, were immediately sold from 75 to 90 cents a bushel, according to their quality. Mackerel are also arriving in considerable quantities, which will probably reduce the price of this excellent relish. And there is most cheering intelligence by the last arrivals from Europe, that the sun is once more making its appearance there, so that the farmers are getting some fair weather to harvest their wheat and other grain in good order, and that the dread of a scarcity which was anticipated, had nearly vanished. If such proves to be the case, the kind hearted Americans may eat their own bread at a moderate price, if their bakers would only make their loaves a little larger, and not grind their poor as well as their grain!

Finally, we would observe that the health of the city has continued good, and the number of deaths among infants has been reduced to a fair proportion.

C. P.

Philadelphia, 366 Chesnut street, Oct. 1, 1838.

AUTUMN.

"The melancholy days have come; the saddest of the year."

Bryant.

The early buds of spring—the growing shoots and expanding leaves of the vernal months—and the bright and cheerful foliage of the shrubs and trees, in summer, are beautiful emblems of the childhood, youth, and maturity of man; while the mellow tints of autumu are strikingly descriptive of the glory of his riper years, and the fading and falling of the leaf are solemn intimations of the decline of life and sad realities of death. After a long season of drought, a refreshing shower will often greatly revive the sunburnt meadows, and cause the withered pastures to put on the freshness and glory of spring; so, after a season of affliction and pain, a little medicine, with a little rest or gentle recreation, will replenish the wasted frame, and cause it to put on, as it were, the vigor of youth. But "the melancholy days will come"—when nature, refusing farther sustenance from shining suns and falling showers, prepares herself for the slumbers of approaching winter. And even so it is with man—after a certain period, the charms of music and company and festivity no longer delight him; food ceases to nourish. and medicine to relieve him, and he prepares instinctively, or by the dictates of wisdom, for the winter of old age and the sleep of death. As, however, the leaves of one year's growth are succeeded by those of another, so the generations of men are succeeded by others equally beautifully and gay as themselves. And, what is still better, "in the resurrection," the righteous shall spring up from their graves blooming with all the freshness of immortal youth, to wither and to die no more.—*Christ. Adv. and Journal.*

THE BOY AND THE INFIDEL.

Said a gentleman in Boston, who does not believe the Bible, to a young Sabbath school teacher, one day, not long since—

Do you know how Jesus Christ learned to work his pretended miracles?

I have no doubt they were real miracles, answered the young man; and that they wrought by the mighty power of God.

Nonsense! superstition! said the genteman; nothing but superstition. Why he learned it of the Egyptian magicians. Do you not know that he spent all his early life in Egypt?

I know he was there a short time, when he was quite young, answered the teacher, but not long.

You cannot prove, said the gentleman, even from the Bible itself, that he did not live there till he was about thirty, except that he was at Jerusalem once, when he was about twelve years old.

The young man drew his Bible from his pocket, and opened to the fourth chapter of Luke's gospel, at the sixteenth verse, and asked the gentleman to read it.

No, said he, read it yourself, if you please; I do not wish to take the trouble.

So the young man proceeded to read as follow:—"And he (that is Jesus) came to Nazareth, *where he had been brought up:* and as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read."

Well, what of that? said the gentleman, who did not perceive the drift of the passage, or else feigned ignorance; what do you make of that?

Make of it? said the young man, why, if he was brought up in Nazareth, he was not brought up in Egypt, surely.

The gentleman turned on his heel, and went away. Thus it is with many cavillers at the Bible. They have never examined it for themselves. They take their arguments, many of them, at second hand. A mere boy, who is a thorough Bible student, can often foil them with their own weapons.—*S. S. Messenger.*

RECORDS OF LONGEVITY.

LONGEVITY.—It is a remarkable circumstance that the Russian empire exhibits more instances of longevity than any other country in the world. A recent return gives the number of those who died above one hundred years as 3,173 in the course of four years; above one hundred and five years, 1,064; above one hundred and ten years, 558: above one hundred and fifteen years, 326; above one hundred and twenty years, 211; above one hundred and twenty-five years, 80; above one hundred and thirty years, 47; above one hundred and forty years, 10; and above one hundred and fifty years, 1—making a grand total in four years of persons aged one hundred and upwards of 5,470!

LONGEVITY.—Died on the 26th of June, at Bybrook, Jamaica, Mrs. Letitia Cox. She outlived the oldest inhabitants in that parish for many generations. By her account she was a grown up young woman at the time of the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake. She declared that she never drank anything but water during her whole life. She must have been upwards of 169 years of age. An old black woman, at Holland estate, died 18 months ago, 140 years. She also declared she never drank anything but water. Holland is the property of William Ewart Gladstone, Esq., member for Newark.

INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday last, a lady, 105 years of age, residing in the city of New York, who has never used spectacles, and still retains in a remarkable degree, all her mental and bodily faculties, took it into her head to visit a female friend in Newark. She got into the stage, and alone without attendant came to this city. A gentleman learning that such a personage was in town, called on her and requested her to accompany him to the house of a friend, which she accordingly did. Here she was introduced to a gentleman 107 years of age; and these two venerable survivors of the last century there held a most interesting conversation of by-gone days. In the evening the lady, whose name we understand is Gouge, returned to the city.—*New Jersey Eagle.*

We insert the following at the request of an old correspondent:—"There is now living at Farrington, Gurney, Somerset, 12 miles from Bristol, on the wells road and at the same distance from Bath, Ann Coomer, who has not taken the least food, animal or vegetable, milk, arrow-root, soup, jelly, broth, or any eatables whatever, for forty-seven weeks from date of this paper. The only nourishment that has entered her lips for the above time is one, or not exceeding two common sized tea-spoonfuls of tea or coffee in the morning, the same in the evening, and perhaps a tea-spoonful of cider or ale once in the week, part of which was spilt, owing to her teeth being closely clasped. Mr. Pope, of Temple Cloud, and Mr. Flower, of Chilcompton, have attended her, and several other medical men have seen her. I saw her three months ago, when she appeared at first sight as if dead, but on close inspection life was perceivable. She was lying on the left side, and had a slight flush on her countenance, which was not unpleasant. I saw her again on Saturday last, and found her much the same, only paler. She has never sat up in bed or raised herself in any way whatever since she was taken ill, and her eyes and mouth have not been opened for more than 11 months. She is removed from one bed to another while her bed is made, and then put back again, and continues motionless. The above I believe to be strictly true, and will be sworn to by her father and mother, and others if required, with many more particulars. The vulgar say she is in a trance, others that her illness is a judgment of Providence, and others, again that she is bewitched."—Bristol Mercury.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WHEAT WORM.

The Maine Farmer has been publishing several essays on the subject of the wheat worm, elicited by the proffer of a reward of fifty dollars for the best paper on the subject, and when the series are finished, we shall endeavor to place the substance of the information they may contain before our readers, if not the most valuable of the papers themselves. We have read one or two of them, and find them well calculated to put the farmer on his guard against this pest, if not to furnish a preventive to its attacks. The reading of these papers has the more firmly convinced us, however, of the necessity of having the examination conducted by men of science and skill in entomology, and having from some quarter an adequate compensation secured for the time that must be spent in the examination. *The prevention of the ravages of the wheat worm is a national object.* If it has not already extended over the whole, the yearly advance is such as to render it certain that such will ere long be the result; and how much better would it be if a timely discovery of the nature, kind and habits of the insect, could prevent such a wide spread destruction. Had the national legislature, at the last session, offered as a reward for an effectual preventive of the worm, and the complete history of the insect, the sum that was spent in listening to many of the speakers against time that disgrace the congressional halls, we cannot doubt that within two years the country would have been benefitted to the amount of millions.

We were much impressed by the pointed truth contained in the following paragraph from a friend's private letter the other day, the more weighty as it is from a man who is himself master of the subject of which he speaks:

"Perhaps there is not at this time, any work more wanted than an accurate description of predatory insects, wth a full account of their manners, and the easiest way to destroy them; accompanied by a notice of such kinds as prey on the preceding classes, so that we may know our friends from our enemies. It is scarcely reasonable, however, to expect such a work from the ordinary race of entomologists. To benefit the agricultural class, the writer should have his perceptions sharpened by holding the plough or the pruning knife, and his feelings and interests consequently enlisted."

Farmers make good observers; all that is lacking is the knowledge that shall turn this acuteness of observation to the best account. The men who have furnished these essays for the Maine Farmer clearly establish these facts. Such observations should be multiplied, for each one furnishes new means, when properly conducted, of arriving at the truth. But, if nothing should be done, we have no reason to believe that the destruction will continue to be as great in future years, as it already has been in many places. Like the Hessian fly, it will have its day; overrun the country, and produce immense loss, which we think might in a great measure be prevented; will then pass away, perhaps to return at intervals, or else give place to some other more powerful, if not more mischievous, depredator. A wheat grower, only a day or two since, assured us that three years since, it seemed as if his crop would be eaten up by the worm. In threshing immediately after harvest, the worm was separated from the wheat almost by bushels, and his loss was serious. Since that time his loss has been comparatively nothing; but few worms have been seen, though as yet he has taken no pains to guard against or prevent them. Such may be the result generally; though no measures calculated to secure so important a crop can with safety be neglected by the farmer.

OPINIONS OF A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

We give the following extracts from a private letter from one of the best informed and most successful farmers in Pennsylvania. They will be read with interest.

SPRING WHEAT.

"I have been successul in the cultivation of *Italian* spring wheat; although the various impositions and frauds practiced in selling the supposititious seed, has retarded that success, until lately. I consider it much superior to any other variety we have yet met with; the berry this year is not so large perhaps as my other spring wheat, and is therefore partially lost in running through the screen of most mills, but the thin transparent epidermis, and the quantity of farinaceous matter make up the deficiency. We have not realized the difference between sowing shallow and deep, so strikingly illustrated by the plates of this publication. (Colman on Spring Wheat.) The wheat which from peculiar circumstances I was induced to plough in, instead of harrowing, being much better than the adjoining part of the same field that was harrowed. The general rule is perhaps affected by the nature of the soil; light soils most probably may be planted deeper than heavy loams or clays."

CHANGE OF SEED.

"Diseases (in plants) are said to be propagated and aggravated by continually cultivating the same seed, and this is used as an argument for frequently changing the seed. Now this is very judicious advice, where the farmer gets better seed by the exchange; but suppose he happens to get worse—and where there are two parties to such a bargain, one of them is almost necessarily worsted—the argument is, that both are benefitted, because, "a change of soil produces a change in the habit and constitution of the plant, *and imparts new vigor to it.*" The first part of this conclusion is true, but the inference is not so clear that new vigor is imparted to the plant in consequence. It may seriously deteriorate it; and where the change is made from a soil well adapted to the plant, to another soil that is not so suitable, this deterioration will soon become manifest. The reasoning drawn from the analogy between plants and animals, that imperfections and diseases are propagated and transmitted from the parent to the offspring, is undoubtedly true; but it is equally certain that the perfections and improvements, apparent from careful culture, and careful breeding, are also transmitted and propagated in the same manner. The only unerring rule appears to be that "like produces like" in every department of nature; "what a man sows, that shall he also reap;" and if we raise the best grain, and the best farm stock, by selecting the best plants and the best animals for that purpose and rejecting all others, we shall enjoy the benefits of our care and attention in both cases alike. Besides plants do not always become acclimated without several years cultivation in the same soil and latitude, and when this object is obtained, it requires some care to be frequently changing, which an invariable selection of the seeds or animals may prevent. Thomas H. Baden has never changed his seed corn; nor William H. Johnson his grass seed; and they are both celebrated for having the best and most productive kinds."

USE OF LIME.

"The notions of our Yankee farmers upon the mode of applying lime to soils, are the subject of constant ridicule to our Pennsylvania farmers. For instance, Mr. Colman says in his report—"the application of lime is injurious, unless made in dry weather, and when the land is dry; because if applied at other times it is apt to be formed into a mortar which is difficult of solution." [The same remark in substance, on the use of lime, occurs in the farm reports of the London Farmer's Library; but we have never known an instance where this formation of mortar, or any effect akin to it, has been produced by the use of lime in this country.—Ed. Farmer.] According to these notions so generally entertained at the east, it would be a very uncertain and doubtful matter when to apply this active material, because no man knows whether the ground will remain dry an hour after the application; perhaps an hour, or half an hour after is enough to eradicate this supposed peculiar tendency; but the idea of making mortar out of the small quantity of some twelve or twenty bushels—(the quantity recommended in Mr. C.'s survey)—to an acre of land, which would barely whiten the surface, to those who are in the habit of using it, appears about as rational as to suppose that the quantity of carbonic gas contained in the atmosphere would destroy animal life. In every part of German Pennsylvania, lime is applied at all times, and at all seasons, by day and by night, summer, winter, spring, and autumn, and whether it rains or shines, no limit being usually placed as to quantity, except the ability and time of the farmer and his team; unless it be that some care must be taken not to apply too much quicklime to one spot. It is generally carted to the field from the kiln, piled up in heaps large or small as may best suit the convenience of the farmer, exposed to all the kinds of weather, wet or dry, hot or cold, upon green sward, the stubble or the ploughed land, and the idea of its becoming mortar never troubles him. Indeed I have more than once heard that mortar from old plastered houses was one of the best applications that could be made to land, and equal to other lime, and that the places where lumps or concretions had been collected evinced superior productiveness."

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